

## Israel steps up anti-Arab measures

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli occupation authorities have detained and expelled Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza with increased frequency in the past year, an Israeli civil rights group said Tuesday. Since August 1985, Israel has detained 126 Palestinians without trial and expelled nine others, according to a report released by the Association of Citizens' Rights. Israel had suspended use of the tough measures for several years prior to 1985 but reintroduced them last summer as part of an "iron-fist" policy to combat mounting resistance attacks. Since then dozens of homes of Arabs had been sealed or blown up, the group said.

# Jordan Times

Amman, Jordan's independent political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية: الراي

## Jordan discusses Mirage

PARIS (R) — Jordan has shown interest in buying French Mirage 2000 fighter-bombers but has reached no firm purchase agreement, sources close to aircraft maker Avions Marcel Dassault said Tuesday. The sources described as highly improbable a report in the American magazine Newsweek that Jordan had committed itself to buying 72 Mirage 2000s. According to Newsweek, His Majesty King Hussein struck the deal, reported to be worth \$3 billion, during a visit to Paris last week. Jordan has been looking for air defence equipment since late last year when the U.S. Congress delayed a planned \$1.9-billion arms sale to the Kingdom. Sources at Dassault said the reports of a major contract for Mirage 2000s seemed both exaggerated and premature. The French aircraft firm, which is run by the Dassault family but in which the state has a 20 per cent share, has in the past sold the less advanced Mirage F-1 to Jordan.

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## FBI: No proof of political motives in Farouqi murder

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is assisting in the investigation of the murder of Islamic scholar Ismail Raji Farouqi, does not believe the slaying was politically motivated, FBI sources said Monday that they "have no evidence or other reason to believe there was a political motive" in the brutal slaying of Dr. Farouqi and his wife. A spokesman for the Cheltenham police said they are now trying to match fingerprints of the murderer with known criminals in their files, but no suspect has been found yet. The Palestinian-born Farouqi and his wife were stabbed to death, and their daughter was seriously wounded the morning of May 27 in their home in Cheltenham township, a suburb of Philadelphia.

## Argentina, Italy emerge winners

MEXICO CITY (R) — Argentina beat Bulgaria 2-0 (half-time 1-0) in the World Cup Group A match here Tuesday. Scores — Jorge Valdano (third minute), and Jorge Burruchaga (77th minute). In Puebla, Italy beat South Korea 3-2 (half-time 1-0) in a Group A match.

## Britain withdraws children's aspirin

LONDON (AP) — All children's aspirin products are being withdrawn from sale in Britain because of U.S. research suggesting a link between aspirin and "Reye's syndrome," a rare but often fatal childhood disease, a manufacturers' group said Tuesday. The Aspirin Foundation, representing nine British manufacturers of aspirin products, said it was acting on government advice to halt the sale of "Junior Aspirin" and aspirin-based medicines, such as cough syrup, marketed for children.

## Irishman found guilty of 1984 Brighton bombing

LONDON (AP) — A jury convicted a Northern Ireland man on Tuesday of carrying out the bombing of a hotel during a 1984 political convention, killing five people and narrowly missing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Patrick McGee, 34, of Belfast, was found guilty of five counts of murder in connection with the bombing of the Grand Hotel in Brighton on Oct. 12, 1984, during the governing Conservative Party's annual conference.

## Ozal suggests meeting with Papandreu

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal suggested on Tuesday that he and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu meet in Cyprus, the semi-official Anatolian news agency reported. A planned visit by Mr. Ozal July 2 to 4 to the breakaway Turkish republic of northern Cyprus, recognised only by Ankara, has been bitterly attacked by Greece and the Cyprus government.

# Jordan celebrates anniversary of Great Arab Revolt and Army Day

JORDAN ON Tuesday celebrated the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt led by Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali of Hijaz to achieve freedom and unity for the Arab Nation. The anniversary also serves as Army Day in Jordan because of the establishment of the Armed Forces was linked with the Great Arab Revolt that rallied the Arabs behind the Sharif of Mecca in the long struggle against Ottoman rule in an effort to serve the objectives of the Arab Nation.

On this occasion the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, issued the following statement:

The anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day serves as a reminder of the beginning of a new era in the history of the Arab Nation marked with a liberation movement aiming to achieve unity, freedom and progress

and prosperity for the people of the Arab World.

June 10, 1916 was the day of the eruption of the Great Arab Revolt in the heart of Hijaz under the leadership of Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali who rallied the Arabs around him and pledged to offer all sacrifice and efforts for liberating and defending the homeland. The revolt, which sprang from Mecca and spread out in every direction, had its first offshoot in Transjordan where the Jordanian Armed Forces were created by Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, grandfather of His Majesty King Hussein Ibn Talal and founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The Great Arab Revolt, which aimed at liberating the Arabs from Ottoman rule that lasted four centuries, achieved great success with Arab armies, led by Sharif Hussein's children sweeping through Arab territory moving to Syria and Transjordan where Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein was met with enthusiastic welcome by the people.

The first stop in King Abdullah's march was at Maan, in southern Jordan, where he and his men were accorded a tumultuous welcome by the notables and chiefs of bedouin tribes and prominent figures who declared full support and backing for the revolt and joined its forces. Thus was formed the nucleus of the Jordanian Armed Forces which had been carrying the standards of the Great Arab Revolt ever since.

These forces have over the years taken part in the 1948, 1967 and 1973 wars against Israel and continue to defend the longest line of confrontation with the Israeli enemy.

On March 2, 1956, Jordan witnessed a prominent turning point in the history of its Armed Forces when King Hussein freed the Jordanian army from foreign commanders and continued his persistent efforts to make the Jordanian Armed Forces an example to be followed in terms of military efficiency. The development of these forces went through four main stages:

**The first stage**  
Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein's men who arrived in Jordan in 1920 formed the nucleus of the Armed Forces. They were armed with rifles and machine guns of British, German and Turkish make. In 1921, the first official

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A tank of the Jordanian Armed Forces (Petra photo)

# U.S. to study King's suggestions to revive Mideast peace efforts

Combined agency despatches

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein held talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Monday and an American official said later that Washington would study suggestions by the King reactivating efforts for Middle East peace.

The King met Mr. Reagan for over one hour at the White House and "outlined the state of play in the region," said the official, quoted by the United States Information Agency (USIA). The official, who was not identified, told reporters after the meeting:

"There were a number of suggestions made. The way it was left is, we would study these and be in very close touch with the King."

The official would not be specific about what the suggestions include, but noted there have been a number of negotiating points

made public since 1982, including some developed last year before the current impasse took hold in February. "We're looking at what remains valid," the official said, "and (what is) possible to move ahead on."

He told a questioner that the United States has been "keeping in very close touch" with the leaders of Jordan, Egypt and Israel and "collecting ideas." "We're not laying any plan on them at this moment in time. As the president has just reconfirmed, we will take on negotiations — if we can ever get those negotiations going again — the points contained in the

(Continued on page 3)

# Victorious Waldheim favours international study on allegation

VIENNA (Agencies) — Aides of Austrian President-elect Kurt Waldheim on Tuesday welcomed proposals for an international study on war crimes but said it should not turn into a tribunal against the former U.N. chief.

One official said such a study, which was proposed by Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal soon after Dr. Waldheim's overwhelming win in Sunday's election, would show there was no evidence to back up claims that Dr. Waldheim was engaged in war crimes.

Dr. Waldheim conferred privately on Tuesday with outgoing President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, whom he succeeds on July 8, and was due to attend a news conference Wednesday morning.

Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz announced his resignation on Tuesday, continuing the political chain reaction set off by Dr. Waldheim's decisive victory.

Mr. Gratz, a Socialist, said after a debate in parliament on Tuesday: "I step down as a consequence of... the presidential election."

Party officials said still more changes were expected before the new government was presented next Monday.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was among several Arab leaders who congratulated Dr. Waldheim on his election victory. Egyptian newspapers praised Austrian voters for rejecting "an Israeli campaign" against Dr. Waldheim over his alleged Nazi past.

"I take pleasure in extending to your excellency my sincerest congratulations on this precious trust your people have placed in you by electing you president of the republic," Mr. Mubarak told Dr. Waldheim in a telegram.

The newspapers Al Akhbar and Al Gomhuriya said Israel resented Dr. Waldheim's support of the Palestinians when he was secretary general of the United Nations.

Israel and the United States "never forgave Waldheim" for his



Kurt Waldheim, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to address the U.N. General Assembly in 1974. Al Gomhuriya said.

"Waldheim's victory was a setback to all Israeli machinations," Al Akhbar said. "It was a feather in the cap of the Austrian people who rejected guardianship and

(Continued on page 3)

# East bloc discussing Chernobyl compensation

BUDAPEST (R) — The Soviet Union is discussing compensation with its allies for losses caused by the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl in April, a senior Soviet official said Tuesday.

Valery Legasov of the Kurchatov Nuclear Research Institute told a news conference that the full effects of the accident had not yet been established, but once they were compensation would be agreed upon in a friendly way.

"I am not an economist, but I know that when the damage can be seen, measures can be taken. We are now holding discussions in a very concrete way," he said.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in Budapest for a Warsaw Pact summit, on Monday proposed an international "legal order" to regulate compensation after any future nuclear accident.

# Warsaw Pact opens summit in Budapest

BUDAPEST (R) — The Warsaw Pact opened a two-day summit here on Tuesday that is expected to endorse and amplify Soviet proposals for sweeping conventional force and weapons cuts throughout Europe.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and party chiefs of his six East European allies attended the summit, along with Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Communist military alliance. Hungarian officials said.

The official news agency MTI announced the beginning of the meeting but gave no details on a schedule or precise agenda. Officials of several alliance countries have said they were expecting the group to offer the West new wide-ranging suggestions for reducing conventional weapons.

Members of the alliance are the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Ger-

many, Romania and Bulgaria. The main outcome, already forecast on Monday by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, will be a proposal, to be put to NATO, for major cuts in the land and air forces and weapons of the two military blocs facing each other in Europe.

Mr. Gorbachev announced the plan at the East German Communist Party congress two months ago, but in such general terms that NATO countries said it was difficult to respond without further details.

Mr. Gorbachev said in East Berlin the reductions should apply "from the Atlantic to the Urals," whereas continuing talks in Vienna on conventional troop cuts deal only with seven countries along the East-West divide in Europe.

The Soviet leader also said conventional arms and tactical nuclear weapons should be reduced.

# Iraqis hit Iranian shuttle tanker

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — The Liberian-registered steam tanker Medusa was struck by a missile on Tuesday near the Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island, Lloyds intelligence units reported.

The 155,887 gross tons sustained a hole in bunker tank and its main boiler and engine-room exploded, Lloyds said.

Medusa's accommodation and wheelhouse were reported to be ablaze but all crew members were safe, and the Iranian tug boats were still reported fighting the fire.

Earlier in the day an Iraqi military spokesman reported that navy units dealt a large maritime target an "accurate and effective hit" in the Gulf waters near the Iranian coast.

Medusa is part of the Iranian-commissioned fleet to shuttle crude oil from Kharg in the Iraq-Iran war zone to the Sirri makeshift terminal 560 kilometres southwards which, the Iranians said, is out of range for Iraqi warplanes.

Apparently, Medusa had lifted a full load of Iranian crude oil at Kharg and was heading towards Sirri when the Iraqi missile struck it.

The Iraqi news agency quoted the same military spokesman as saying that anti-aircraft ground fire shot down a U.S.-built F-5 jet fighter of the Iranian air force, which tried to violate Iraq's air space early Tuesday.

"The plane was sighted as it exploded in mid-air, and its pilot parachuted into Iranian territory," the agency quoted the spokesman as adding.

Meanwhile, Iran's telecommunications links with the rest of the world were still cut on Tuesday, more than 48 hours after an Iraqi air raid on a satellite ground station.

The communications blackout hit all telegraph and telephone lines out of Iran, disrupting international business.

Tehran Radio said the Iraqi air strike damaged the antenna at the twin-dish satellite station near Assad Abad in southern Iran, some 320 kilometres from the capital.

International telephone operators said links to Iran were temporarily suspended and they had no definite idea when communications would be reopened.

Earlier on Tuesday, Iraq said anti-aircraft gunners of the Seventh Army Corps in the southern war zone shot down an Iranian F-5 fighter-bomber at 6.43 a.m. (0243 GMT).

He said the plane exploded in the air after its pilot ejected and apparently landed safely in Iranian territory.

In another development, a Kuwaiti newspaper said on Tuesday that Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz was on an arms shopping visit to Paris, rejecting contentions that the trip was prompted by an Iraqi worry over a recent visit by an Iranian delegation to France.

Citing unidentified Arab and French sources in Paris, the independent newspaper Al Qabas said Iraq was not worried about

(Continued on page 3)

# Artillery duels rage in Beirut amid efforts to end camps war

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Tank and mortar fire erupted on Tuesday as Beirut's civil war fronts on Tuesday as Iran called a new ceasefire to halt a war between Shi'ite militiamen and Palestinian fighters for control of refugee camps that has claimed 108 lives.

Radio Beirut said Israeli gunners also pounded two villages in South Lebanon overnight, killing six civilians, including four from one family, and wounding two others.

Police said one person was killed and five were wounded when rival militias traded mortar and tank fire barrages for four hours across Beirut's dividing green line from midday to mid-afternoon.

The exchanges forced the army command to proclaim all crossings between Beirut's mainly Muslim western and predominantly Christian eastern sectors closed to traffic until further notice.

There was no word on what touched off the sudden flare-up along the five-kilometre demarcation line from the old commercial district straddling the bomb-shattered port to the foothills of Lebanon's central mountains.

Police said Progressive Socialist

Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt's militia gunners also clashed in a two-hour artillery and tank duel with units of the Lebanese army loyal to President Amin Gemayel around the mountaintop town of Souk Al Gharb.

Police spokesman said they had no word on casualties from the fighting in Souk Al Gharb, which controls key roads from the mountains to Mr. Gemayel's government palace in suburban Baabda east of the Lebanese capital.

The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported that Kuwait ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah on Tuesday telephoned Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to help stop the attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut.

The agency said that Sheikh Jaber asked Mr. Assad to intercede and bring the bloodshed in Beirut to an end.

The Syrian government planned to convene a conference in Damascus on Tuesday of Lebanon's leftist warlords and pro-Syrian Palestinian factions to resolve the camps war, Beirut radio stations reported.

Police said Progressive Socialist

Nabih Berri and Mr. Junblatt were in Damascus for the conference with representatives of the Front National Salvation Force (FNSF), a Syrian-backed alliance of six factions, radios reported.

The Amal militia has been attacking the camps to prevent Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat from rebuilding the Lebanon powerbase he lost in Israel's 1982 invasion.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Ali Bahrati wound up three days of talks with various Lebanese and Palestinian leaders in west Beirut on Tuesday and called a ceasefire at mid-afternoon.

"I shall not leave Beirut until the truce is consolidated," Mr. Bahrati told a news conference at the Iranian embassy offices in west Beirut.

Heavy sniping interspersed by sporadic rocket-propelled grenade blasts engulfed the three camps hours after Mr. Bahrati's ceasefire appeal, however.

War for camps seen as Arafat-Assad struggle, page 2

# Arab shot dead in Athens identified as top PLO man

ATHENS (R) — A 38-year-old Arab shot dead by two men in the centre of Athens was identified on Tuesday as a top-ranking member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

A PLO statement named the dead man as Khalid Nazal and said he was a leading member of the organisation.

Police sources said gunmen shot him four times from close range and escaped on a motorcycle Monday night.

He was the ninth Arab assassination victim in Athens in the last six years.

Greek Public Order Minister Antonis Drosos said, also describing the victim as a senior PLO man, expressed the government's "displeasure over the settlement of inter-Arab differences on Greek soil."

A PLO statement issued in Athens accused Israeli agents and the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of being responsible for the killing.

The statement said assurances had been given that the action would not provoke a PLO "answer on Greek soil."

"The barbarous murder, carried out by the Israeli secret service (Mossad) and its supporters (the CIA) in central Athens... undoubtedly proves who is the real terrorist," the statement said.

"The PLO assures the Israeli criminals and their supporters that with their actions they will not succeed in provoking us so that we may use Greek soil to answer them," it added.

Greek officials said the dead man carried a false Algerian passport in the name of Khaled Al Khari. He was shot three times in the head and once in the thigh with a revolver fitted with a silencer, the officials said.

Police mounted a big hunt for the killers.

In Damascus, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) based in the Syrian capital said Mr. Nazal was a member and secretary of its central committee.

A DFLP statement repeated PLO charges that Mr. Nazal, a colonel in DFLP forces, was killed by Mossad backed by the CIA.

The statement called on the Greek government to "live up to its responsibilities by uncovering the cells of crime, notably the Israeli representation office in Athens, which was turned into a centre for organising bloody terror."

It said the murder of Mr. Nazal "will not pass without punishment."

Mr. Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press, was abducted March 16, 1985, in west Beirut. The shadowy pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad organisation has claimed his abduction along with four other Americans and four French hostages.

Mrs. Say has to obtain a visa to Lebanon and plans to visit Beirut some time next week to pursue efforts aimed at freeing Mr. Anderson.

Islamic Jihad is believed to be an arm of Hizbollah, (Party of God), the most militant Shi'ite faction in Lebanon.

In answering a question whether he will contact Hizbollah regarding the foreigner kidnappers, Mr. Bahrati said: "We are not convinced that Hizbollah (members) are the kidnappers."

Mr. Bahrati spoke Farsi. An Iranian embassy official interpreted his remarks to Arabic.

The news conference climaxed three days of talks by Mr. Bahrati with Lebanese religious and militia leaders

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# Egypt denies tipping off U.S. on plane carrying hijackers

CAIRO (AP) — The Egyptian government Tuesday denied a U.S. television report that Egypt's defence minister told the United States which plane would fly the hijackers of an Italian ship out of the country last year.

U.S. Navy jets intercepted the Egyptian jetliner carrying the hijackers of the Achille Lauro to Tunisia and diverted it to Sicily where the Palestinian gunmen were arrested by the Italians.

ABC News quoted Italian intelligence officials as saying the Egyptian minister, Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, tipped off the Americans because he was angry that President Hosni Mubarak opposed a military assault on the ship to free the hostages.

"This is absolutely without foundation," said a senior government spokesman of the ABC report. "It's a pure lie."

The spokesman refused to allow his name to be printed in acc-

ordance with government regulations.

Fifteen people are scheduled to go on trial next week in Genoa, Italy, on charges including the hijacking and the murder of one of the American passengers.

Documents prepared by Italian prosecutors say Palestinian leader Mohammad Abbas handpicked the men who hijacked the Italian liner and directed every aspect of the operation, reports say.

The report says the terrorists' plan was to board the ship, kidnap Americans and bring them to Syria, where they would be exchanged for about 50 Palestinians, now in custody in Israel, ABC News reported Monday night.

But the plan fell through when

Syria refused to allow the ship to land, ABC quoted the documents as saying. At that point, the hijackers became angry and killed an American passenger.

When the hijackers surrendered and were given passage on an Egyptian jetliner, the Egyptian defence minister notified American officials of which plane would be used to fly them out of Egypt, the network quoted Italian intelligence officials as saying.

The minister was angry that President Hosni Mubarak had opposed a military assault on the Achille Lauro to free the hostages, the network quoted the intelligence sources as saying.

Luigi Carli, the prosecutor who will lead the state's case in the Genoa trial, said he was unaware of reports that Egypt's minister of defence had notified American officials.

"I know nothing about it, and none of the documents we prepared discusses anything like that," Mr. Carli, speaking in

Genoa, told the Associated Press in a telephone interview.

The documents say the hijackers of the Achille Lauro were trained at a camp in Algeria and met with Abbas in Tunisia, ABC said.

The Washington Post, which carried a similar report in Tuesday's edition, said the 115-page prosecutors' report is to form the basis of the Italian government's case against four alleged hijackers and 11 other Arabs accused of involvement in the case.

Abbas, also known as Abu Abbas, is among those to be tried in absentia. He was freed eight months ago by Italian officials after U.S. Air Force jets forced the Egyptian plane carrying him and four alleged hijackers to land in Italy.

The report specifically absolves the Syrian government and Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat of complicity in the hijacking, the Post said.

## Sh'ites enforce tenuous peace in S. Lebanon

NAQOURA, Lebanon (R) — A year after Israeli troops withdrew from most of southern Lebanon, a tenuous peace prevails in the border area, punctuated by sporadic incidents.

But local sources say the relative tranquility is due more to Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim militias than to the Israeli-created South Lebanon Army (SLA) which mans a so-called "security zone" on the Lebanese side of the rugged frontier.

Amal, the main Lebanese Shi'ite movement, is the dominant force in South Lebanon.

It helped harass the Israeli army which invaded the country in 1982 into a casualty-laden, traumatic pullout. And it is now preventing Palestinian commandos from returning to their former positions with heavy weapons capable of hitting Israel.

"Since the Israeli withdrawal, our movement has kept things calm in the liberated zone," Abdul Majid Saleh, a member of Amal's ruling political bureau, said in an interview in Tyre.

"We told the Palestinians we are happy to live together but if anyone wants to return to the situation before 1982, that's not on. Three Israeli invasions, two occupations (since 1978) — our people have paid enough already," he said.

The declared aim of Israel's Lebanon invasion was to stop cross-border attacks on northern Israel. In the past year, there have been a score of ineffectual rocket attacks and few other security scares in northern Israel.

"The security zone is the least of all evils," an Israeli official said. Saleh and Amal's local political chief, Daoud Daoud, said they were determined to prevent Katyusha rocket attacks on border towns in the Jewish state, which provoked reprisals.

But they warned "acts of resistance" would continue as long as there was an Israeli military presence in the buffer zone, a strip between five and 20 kilometres wide.

Amal mans checkpoints around the Palestinian refugee camps in South Lebanon. In an irony typical of this war-torn area, a Shi'ite observation post outside the Rashidiyah Refugee Camp still bears Hebrew inscriptions from the days of the occupation.

Independent sources say up to 3,000 Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters have returned to the area, but Amal and the 5,200-strong United Nations force in South Lebanon (UNIFIL) have prevented them bringing in heavy weapons.

Last month, UNIFIL's Norwegian battalion thwarted an attempt by Palestinians on horseback to bring weapons into the buffer zone from the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley.

Inland, Israel maintains a unit at Hasbaya, well to the north of the buffer strip, to stop Syrian-aided infiltrators.

## Beirut 'camps war' indicates Assad-Arafat trial of strength

BEIRUT (R) — Beirut's latest "camps war" bears all the hallmarks of a deadly trial of strength between Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, political analysts say.

The conflict has aroused speculation that Mr. Arafat, declared enemy of Mr. Assad since 1983, may now have enough men and arms in Lebanon to recreate the "state within a state" he operated there before Israeli troops drove him out in 1982, they add.

"At last the Assad-Arafat showdown — the two men are engaged in a merciless fight to the finish," predicted Beirut's engaged in a merciless fight to the finish," predicted Beirut's independent L'Orient Le Jour newspaper.

At least 68 people have been killed in two weeks of battles between the Syrian-backed Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia and Palestinian fighters, many believed to be Mr. Arafat supporters, at Beirut's ramshackle Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps.

At stake in the conflict are Mr. Assad's sway over peace moves in war-torn Lebanon and his influence with Palestinian fighters impatient to step up attacks on Israel, analysts said.

The clashes are the fiercest since Amal ringed the dusty shantytowns in May last year to stop Mr. Arafat re-establishing a guerrilla infrastructure independent of Syrian control.

Last year's Syrian-inspired move sparked a savage five-week war that killed at least 650 people and wounded hundreds, but the Shi'ites failed to control the camps and their assault provoked damaging rifts among Mr. Assad's Lebanese militia allies.

Half a dozen Syrian-backed security plans failed to prevent 170 people perishing in later flare-ups, while heavily-armed pro-Arafat men filtered back to Lebanon's highest refugee camps of Ain Al Hilweh in South Lebanon and quickly regained control.

"We are returning to Lebanon," said a spokesman for the

estimates. Some 25 people were killed as Amal battled Sunni fighters on the streets with artillery, rockets and heavy machineguns.

But the battle left deep political bruises, badly tangling a fragile web of alliances among Syrian allies opposed to Falangist forces in Lebanon's 11-year-old civil war and raising the prospect of more Muslim militancy.

"The (Sunni-Shi'ite) battles stopped, but they opened a new wound in the Muslim part of the capital and among national forces," commented the leftist As Saifi.

"This requires redoubled efforts by those responsible in Beirut and Damascus to treat the political wounds," it added.

Clashes between Shi'ites, Druze and Sunnis have long thwarted Syrian-backed efforts to extract political concessions from Falangists and end the underlying causes of the civil war.

Pro-Syrian politicians accuse Mr. Arafat of encouraging the infighting to weaken Syrian influence and ease his return journey to Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat denies the charges and says Amal is ready to commit killings in the camps similar to the massacres perpetrated in Sabra and Shatila by Falangists in 1982.

Relations between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Assad have been icy since Damascus expelled the PLO chief in 1983 and backed a rebellion by Fateh officers who charged Mr. Arafat was willing to negotiate humiliating concessions in return for peace with Israel.

Mr. Arafat, revered by his followers as the only independent Palestinian leader, was forced to settle in Tunis, far from the "front line" with Israel, while the rebels set up bases on Syrian-held territory in Lebanon.

Commenting on the camps war and the Sunni-Shi'ite clash, the independent An Nahar newspaper observed: "The real reason for what happened and for what may happen are still there, and foremost among these is the Syrian-Palestinian struggle."

## 'Spy affair could hurt U.S.-Israel ties'

TEL AVIV (AP) — A scandal involving an American accused of spying for Israel could damage U.S.-Israeli relations unless the affair is allowed to blow over, an American Jewish leader said Tuesday.

But Kenneth Bialkin told the Associated Press he believed the spying incident would not cause any lasting tension to relations between the two countries, which he described as "excellent."

Bialkin, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organisations, referred to the affair involving Jonathan Jay Pollard, a former U.S. Navy intelligence analyst who pleaded guilty last Wednesday to espionage. Pollard and his wife were arrested in Washington in November.

The Israeli government has claimed the affair was a maverick operation, not approved by the government.

"At this moment there is a

desire to put an emphasis on the positive aspects of the relation and to put the (Pollard) matter behind us," Bialkin said in a telephone interview.

"There are elements in the Justice Department who feel that Israel did not fully cooperate" and if the Pollard affair does continue, "it will no doubt take its toll."

Another American Jewish leader, Burt Levinson, who recently replaced Bialkin as chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, also said the Pollard affair "would become more unfortunate and have severe implications if the matter is pushed aside."

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin recently said there were "certain echelons in the U.S. administration who are out to get Israel," Bialkin said he had no evidence to support such assertions.

An editorial in the English-

## U.S. wants Israel to consider alternatives to Lavi

TEL AVIV (AP) — The United States wants Israel to abandon the U.S.-financed Lavi jet fighter project and buy instead American-made aircraft, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin was quoted as saying Tuesday.

"The Americans are trying to persuade us (to terminate the project) but the decision is ours," Rabin told the daily Al Hamishmar newspaper.

"That is not to say there are no other solutions with other aircraft available from the United States that could provide answers that we could live with," Rabin added.

A recent Pentagon mission to Israel headed by Deputy Undersecretary of Defence Dov Zakheim called on Israel to reevaluate its commitment to the six-year-old Lavi project and consider instead updating the air force with U.S.-made aircraft equipped with Israeli avionics, Rabin was quoted as saying.

The Lavi, Israel's first designed and manufactured fighter, is planned for delivery in 1990 to the Israeli Air Force, which has ordered 210 planes. The first prototype is to fly in September.

Israel estimates the cost of each plane at \$15 million but the visiting Pentagon team predicted costs would be about \$22 million.

The project has been largely funded by the United States, which has so far contributed more than \$1.2 billion. Another \$1 billion in U.S. money is needed before production can begin, and more funds are needed for manufacture.

## Emirates suspends Amman flights pending further talks after denied landing on Sunday

By Salameh B. Ne'matt and agency despatches

AMMAN — Emirates, the new airline owned by the government of Dubai, has suspended flights to Amman after authorities here refused to allow its Sunday flight to land at the Queen Alia International Airport, officials here and in Dubai said Friday. The flight, carrying more than 50 passengers, was told to turn back for Dubai while it was requesting permission to land, the officials confirmed.

Mohieddin Ibn Hindi, director general of Dubai's Civil Aviation Department, told Reuters that Amman's decision was in protest at Emirates' choice of sales agent in Jordan.

"We appointed a Jordanian

sales agent for our company in Amman in coordination with the Jordanian airline authorities, but it seems now that Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, wants to take the job," Mr. Hindi said.

He said an Emirates delegation would travel to Amman on Tuesday to discuss the problem and "we are ready to accept Alia as our agent if that will solve it."

An Alia official told the Jordan Times that the question of sales representation was only one of the problems: "What happened is that they (Emirates) started operations before the two sides agreed on many details like frequencies (of flights), fares, fuel, catering, handling and other facilities," he said.

The official, who asked not to

be identified, said authorities here would be meeting soon with Emirates' delegates to sort out these problems.

On the issue of representation in Jordan, the official said: "Since we accepted that they be our agents in Dubai, we should be their agents here."

Emirates had appointed Azur Travel Agency as its agent. The Jordan Times tried to reach Theodore Abu Jabal, the director of the travel agency, but he was not immediately available for comment nor were Civil Aviation Authority officials due to the Great Arab Revolt holiday Tuesday.

Emirates launched its new route to Amman at the start of this month.

## TV & RADIO

<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b>			
Tel: 73111-119			
<b>PROGRAMME ONE</b>			
16:00	Cartoons	News Desk	
16:10	Religious programme	Date with a Star	
16:20	Cartoons	Evening Show	
17:00	Cartoons	News Summary	
17:25	Documentaries	Evening Show Cont.	
17:50	Arabic series	News Summary	
19:25	Local programme	Evening Show Continued	
20:00	News in Arabic	News Headlines	
20:30	A special programme on the "Great Arab Revolt"	Close Down	
<b>PROGRAMME TWO</b>			
22:10	Wrestling		
23:00	News in Arabic		
23:18	World Football Cup: Mexico vs Iraq		
<b>PROGRAMME TWO</b>			
18:00	Documentaries		
18:30	Varieties		
18:50	Arabic series		
19:15	Assigned lead on France		
19:40	News in Hebrew		
20:00	News in Arabic		
20:30	The Arab Company		
21:00	World Football Cup: Belgium vs Paraguay - First half		
21:45	News in English		
22:00	World Football Cup - Second half		
22:45	The Brief		
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>			
85.5 MHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 MHz. SW			
Tel: 77411-119			
07:00	Light Music		
07:30	Newsdesk		
08:00	Morning Show		
08:30	Morning Show		
09:05	Morning Show Cont.		
11:00	Pop Session		
12:00	News Summary		
13:00	Pop Session Cont.		
13:30	News Summary		
13:45	Pop Session		
14:00	News Bulletin		
14:10	Instrumentals		
14:15	The Young Sound		
14:30	Concert Hour		
14:45	News Summary		
14:55	Instrumentals		
16:30	Old Favorites		
17:00	Jordan Weekly		
18:00	Pop Session		
18:30	News Summary		
18:45	Over a Cup of Tea		
19:30	Arab Music		
<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b>			
639, 720, 1413 KHz			
07:00	Newsdesk	07:30	The Box
07:00	Chico	07:45	Financial News
07:45	Financial News	08:00	World News
08:00	World News	08:20	24 Hours: News Summary
08:20	24 Hours: News Summary	08:30	Report on Religion
08:30	Report on Religion	08:45	The World Today
08:45	The World Today	09:30	Newsdesk
09:30	Newsdesk	10:00	World News
10:00	World News	10:05	24 Hours: News Summary
10:05	24 Hours: News Summary	10:15	Sportsworld
10:15	Sportsworld	11:00	World News
11:00	World News	11:05	Reflections
11:05	Reflections	11:25	Classical Record Review
11:25	Classical Record Review	11:30	Britain of Britain
11:30	Britain of Britain	15:06	Financial News
15:06	Financial News	15:20	World News
15:20	World News	15:25	British Press
15:25	British Press	16:00	The World Today
16:00	The World Today	16:30	Financial News
16:30	Financial News	16:40	Look Ahead
16:40	Look Ahead	17:00	Look Ahead
17:00	Look Ahead	17:05	Flinders and Swann
17:05	Flinders and Swann	17:30	News Summary
17:30	News Summary	17:45	Special Round-up
17:45	Special Round-up	18:05	News Summary
18:05	News Summary	18:10	World News
18:10	World News	18:40	News about Britain
18:40	News about Britain	18:45	The Box
18:45	The Box	18:55	A Letter from Wales
18:55	A Letter from Wales	19:00	Radio News
19:00	Radio News	19:15	World News
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## Insurance companies net higher profits in 1985

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade has reported that local and non-Jordanian insurance companies operating in Jordan last year collected 15 per cent more premiums than in 1984 and that they paid 1.5 per cent more compensation to beneficiaries than the previous year.

Mr. Radi Ibrahim, director of the ministry's department in charge of controlling insurance, said that the total premiums paid to insurance companies last year amounted to JD 26,506 million, of which JD 4.2 million went to cover transport risks and JD 10,368 million for other risks.

He said that most of the increase was due to raising premium on insuring vehicles and also because of the large increase in the number of new cars entering the country and requiring insurance. The compensation paid to beneficiaries amounted to JD 11,264 million and most of it went to beneficiaries as a result of road accidents, according to Mr. Ibrahim.

Mr. Ibrahim said that in 1985 insurance companies made more profits than in 1984. Out of 20 Jordanian companies, 17 made profits and distributed dividends of between five and 40 per cent to shareholders, Mr. Ibrahim said.

He said that five companies made profits in 1985 but distributed no dividends to shareholders and three insurance companies sustained losses in 1985.

As to non-Jordanian companies operating here, Mr. Ibrahim said they all maintained the same margin of profit as in the past two years with two of them sustaining losses.

On the whole, he said, insurance companies made a total net profit of JD 3.7 million in 1985 against JD 3.1 million net profit in 1984.

These insurance companies have invested JD 45 million of their capital in local banks, Central Bank bonds, loans and share and real estate during 1985, compared with JD 43.8 million total investments in 1984.

The reasons for the transition from a silver oriented society to a gold-buying one are mostly economic. However, as silver collector and expert Mrs. Hana Sadiq points out, the period of colonisation enforced in Arab women a feeling of self-consciousness about their jewelry.

"The colonisers made us see our jewelry as primitive and gypsyish," she adds.

Interestingly, those Arab peninsula countries with a sizable silver trade today, remained largely impervious to colonisation. Saudi Arabia was never colonised and Yemen, although nominally under British rule, remained largely hostile and inaccessible. Ironically, it is often foreigners visiting and buying at the silver souk of Taif who have kept many silver smiths busy in Saudi Arabia in recent times.

Jewelry, be it silver in the past or gold now, is always an important part of any Arab woman's life. Of the multitude of cultural and historical pointers indicating why Arab society is jewelry oriented, two are of leading importance. Firstly, the tribal system traditionally prevailing in the Near East allowed a greater sharing in the surplus so all members of the tribe (or clan in the towns) could expect some part of tribal or family wealth. The class system of Europe, of course, prohibited the sharing of luxury outside the ruling elite and European women of the lower social order simply had no access to luxuries. The difference is noticeable today — Arab women regardless of their place in the social structure still wear quite a lot of jewelry, middle class European women usually own little more than a gold chain, a few earrings, and so on.

**Gold and the dowry**  
The availability of jewelry to all

## Back to business today after 'Eid Al Fitr



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and senior officials recite verses of the Holy Koran at the Royal Cemetery on the occasion of 'Eid Al Fitr (Petra photo)

## 15 people die, nearly 500 sustain injuries in accidents over the 'Eid

By Ahmad Kreishan  
Al Rai

AMMAN — A total of 15 people died and nearly 500 others were injured in road accidents, fires, other accidents and incidents which occurred over the past four days during 'Eid Al Fitr.

In Irbid, 173 incidents were reported to have caused the death of three citizens and the injury of 92 other people. These incidents resulted from fires, quarrels, food poisoning and falls from high walls.

Director of the Princess Basma Hospital in Irbid, Dr. Abdul Hafiz Al Momani, said that most of those admitted to the hospital were suffering from injuries sustained in road accidents, caused

mainly by speeding. He said the rise in temperatures during 'Eid Al Fitr is likely to be the cause of a large number of food poisoning cases.

A total of 120 cases were handled by Al Bashir Hospital in Amman and these included two murder cases and 48 people who were injured in quarrels and 25 road accidents.

The Civil Defence Department reported that between June 4 and June 10 it handled 65 fires, 12 road accidents and 74 emergency cases in the Kingdom. These accidents, it said, resulted in the death of four people and the injury of 85 others.

The University of Jordan Hospital reported 20 cases being handled by its emergency units during

'Eid Al Fitr. Of these, a spokesman for the hospital said that there were 12 people who suffered injuries from road accidents and six from quarrels and drinking alcohol. The hospital reported that the incidents caused the death of six persons.

The Zarqa Government Hospital said that it had handled 59 cases during the 'Eid, of which 23 cases of injury were due to road accidents and Ma'an Hospital said it treated 98 people suffering injuries from road accidents and burns.

In Salt, a total of 17 citizens were injured in the past four days and they were said to have sustained injuries from road accidents, burns and quarrels.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan today returns to normal working hours and business is as usual following a four-day holiday on the occasion of 'Eid Al Fitr, the feast which marks the end of the holy month of Ramadan.

The feast was celebrated with religious ceremonies held in various mosques around the country, with the main celebration being held at Al Hussein Mosque in downtown Amman in the early morning hours of Saturday. The ceremony was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akaf Al Fayed, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members, Chief Islamic Justice Mohammad Mheilan, the Royal Court secretary general and senior officials and high ranking army officers.

The congregation heard Dr. Ahmad Hilayel from the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs giving a sermon in which he called for solidarity and unity among Arab and Islamic nations. Dr. Hilayel called on Muslims to unite their endeavours for ending Israel's occupation of Arab territory and the sufferings of Arab people under Israeli rule. He said that unity of ranks and action is a guarantee for a better future for the nation and success for its steadfastness in the face of the enemy's arbitrary measures.

After the ceremony at the mosque, Prince Hassan met with well wishers and later, accompanied by senior government officials, he paid visits to the tombs of King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and King Talal Ibn Abdullah, father of His Majesty King Hussein and Prince Hassan. Prince Hassan recited verses of the

relentlessly to serve his nation," Prince Hassan said. He wished King Hussein success in his efforts and pledged total allegiance from his people.

Prince Hassan later received a reply cable from King Hussein expressing appreciation for the support and good wishes on 'Eid Al Fitr and pledging to remain faithful to serving the causes of the Arab nation in implementation of the principles of the Great Arab Revolt.

King Hussein pledged that he will remain faithful to the Great Arab Revolt and that he will work diligently and with all efforts to serve its principles and achieve its objectives.

**Cables of good wishes**

On 'Eid Al Fitr King Hussein received cables of good wishes from kings and heads of state of Arab, foreign and friendly nations.

The Royal Court also received cables addressed to the King from the deputy prime minister, senior government officials, directors of the public security, intelligence and civil defence services, heads of public organisations, the mayor of Amman, speakers and members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament and the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army forces in Jordan.

Prince Hassan received similar cables of good wishes from kings, heads of state, from prominent Jordanian personalities and senior officials.

'Eid Al Fitr was announced by Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mheilan who wished the Arab and Islamic nations success, prosperity and progress. Sheikh Mheilan called on the Arab and Islamic nations to work together towards liberating their usurped lands.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, meets Armed Forces officers on the occasion of 'Eid Al Fitr (Petra photo)

## Jordan celebrates anniversary of Great Arab Revolt

(Continued from page 1)

military force was set up in Transjordan under the command of Arab officers. By 1929, there were 950 enlisted men equipped with military vehicles and commanded by 40 officers. With this military force, Prince Abdullah began the long and difficult struggle to build the country and strengthen its Armed Forces despite the conspiracies hatched by the Zionists and the colonial power at the time. By 1923, the Armed Forces were supplied with heavy guns, and wireless and infantry units were formed.

By 1933, the Armed Forces formed the Badia unit to safeguard security in the desert and the border force to prevent any enemy infiltration and by 1947 the Armed Forces had four battalions and by 1948 their numbers grew into 6,500.

**The second stage**  
By 1948, the Jordanian Armed Forces were ready to take part in the war in Palestine and later sent in the Fourth Battalion which took part in 16 battles around Jerusalem and Bad Al Wad.

These forces waged a heroic struggle against the invading Israeli forces and made great sacrifices. By 1949 the Armed Forces formed the coast guard in Aqaba and several gunboats were provided for the purpose. By 1950 the Jordanian Armed Forces had formed its 10th Battalion. By that time the Armed Forces had acquired anti-aircraft guns and formed several armoured brigades.

**The third stage**  
This stage was marked by interaction between the Jordanian Armed Forces with the armies of the neighbouring Arab states with whom these forces waged the 1967 war. The June 5, 1967, setback marked a new beginning for re-organising the Armed Forces and offering them high-level training and acquiring modern weapons.

Several divisions were formed and new arms acquired. In 1968 the Armed Forces fought an invading Israeli force at Karameh in the Jordan Valley. The Israelis had aimed at occupying the heights of Salt which overlook Amman and the rest of the country, and so subjugate Jordan to a fait-accompli situation and capitulation. But the Armed Forces fought hard, forcing the Israelis to leave the battleground littered

with their tanks and armour. The Israelis sought a ceasefire to evacuate their killed and wounded. King Hussein refused to grant a ceasefire, forcing an Israeli retreat.

In the 1970s, the Armed Forces were equipped with sophisticated weapons like tanks and rockets and in 1973 these forces took part in the war against Israel side by side with the Syrian Armed Forces.

**The fourth stage (1977-1986)**  
This period witnessed a significant development of the Armed Forces with many more artillery and tanks equipped with 120-mm guns and electronic systems for night fighting as well as 155-mm field guns, and an air defence system.

In 1985, King Hussein opened Mu'ta University in Karak Governorate to teach military science as well as other subjects, and in late 1985 a new command and staff academy was opened to turn out well-trained army officers serving Jordan and other Arab states. The Armed Forces are being backed by the People's Army which was set up in 1982, grouping all able men and male and female students.

Training of recruits for the People's Army is under way in various governorates of the Kingdom. The enlargement of the Armed Forces was coupled with the development and improvement of various engineering, wireless and other units.

## The Royal Jordanian Air Force

The nucleus of the air force was created under King Abdullah in 1948 when the Armed Forces acquired two helicopters. In 1951 the first batch of pilots received their wings from the King at an official ceremony. In 1957 Hawker Hunter aircraft formed the backbone of the air force in Jordan and several air bases were built to offer services to these planes.

It was in 1966 that the air force acquired American F-104 fighters which engaged the Israelis in a dogfight over the Samu'el region in the West Bank. Several radar stations were then built in Jordan to give early warning to the air force.

In 1972, the air force was reorganised to cope with the new expansions and the acquisition of more advanced aircraft and a royal training institute was set up to offer training to pilots from Jordan and Arab countries.

Later, the Jordanian air force acquired Mirage F-1 and modern helicopters.

On the occasion of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day King Hussein received cables of good wishes from Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, cabinet members, speakers and members of the both Houses of Parliament, the Islamic chief justice and senior officials. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, also received similar cables on the occasion.

## Iraqis hit Gulf tanker

(Continued from page 1)

the visit by a high-ranking Iranian delegation headed by Deputy Premier Ali Reza Moayeri which led to the expulsion of Iranian opposition leader Massoud Rajavi from France. Mr. Rajavi arrived in Iraq on Sunday.

"Aziz's trip aims among other things at continuing negotiations on a secret arms deal through which Iraq wants to buy new military equipment including the Mirage-2000 warplanes and advanced helicopter gunships," the paper said.

The French officials, according to the paper, during the past few weeks were briefing the Iraqis with the French-Iranian talks.

"The Iraqis knew exactly what was going on between Paris and Tehran... the Iraqis were not surprised when Rajavi was expelled from Paris," said the paper.

The Wall Street Journal reported that Mr. Rajavi, the leading opponent to the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was under strong pressure from the French government.

Mr. Rajavi's departure from Paris followed a vast police operation at a small town north of Paris where he and his followers have lived since they fled Iran in 1981.

## Waldheim favours study

(Continued from page 1)

refused to respond to Jewish pressures at the expense of their country's interest." (Arab press praises Waldheim victory, page 2)

The Kuwait News Agency reported that Kuwait's ruler, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, has sent a message of congratulations to the Austrian leader.

The agency quoted Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, as saying that Dr. Waldheim "is a wise and experienced man."

"He has a long experience in international politics and is a friend of the Arabs," Sheikh Sabah said.

"The Austrian people, despite the unjust Zionist campaign, prove they are with the justice and chose the president who will serve the interests of his country," Sheikh Sabah added.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said that Israel will continue investigating Dr. Waldheim. But he added that Israel must refrain from responding to Dr. Waldheim's election until it checks "each fact thoroughly and seriously."

Mr. Peres made his comments to high school students one day after Israel recalled its ambassador to Austria.

## U.S. to study suggestions

(Continued from page 1)

Sept. 1, 1982 initiative." He said the U.S. side "agreed with the King that the Middle East is an area of vital interest to all of us, where one must not give up however difficult the moment is."

During his stay in Washington, King Hussein met with Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, as well as members of Congress. He last met with Mr. Reagan in September 1985.

Mr. Reagan welcomed the King as "an old and valued friend," the official said. "We remain as convinced as we ever were that Jordan is a trusted friend." He said Mr. Reagan reaffirmed U.S. concern about the "security and prosperity" of Jordan.

"We welcomed his principle stance against terrorism," the official declared, noting the position has been costly to Jordan. He cited Amman's "growing importance" as a leading Arab state "able to act effectively at the centre of regional politics. In an area where many shrill voices urge extremism, the value of Jordan's calm and balanced views becomes even more significant."

He said King Hussein opened the discussions with an expression of "strong appreciation for the president's effort on behalf of peace in the region, and declared,

## Gold replaces silver in women's jewelry boxes

By Josephine Zananiri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Although smithing of traditional silver jewelry has almost died out in Jordan, the manufacture of gold jewelry has undergone a significant renaissance in the past twenty years.

Today few Jordanian women choose silver for their *nahar* (dowry), gold is nearly always bought, making the *souk el lahah* one of the busiest sectors downtown.

The reasons for the transition from a silver oriented society to a gold-buying one are mostly economic. However, as silver collector and expert Mrs. Hana Sadiq points out, the period of colonisation enforced in Arab women a feeling of self-consciousness about their jewelry.

"The colonisers made us see our jewelry as primitive and gypsyish," she adds.

Interestingly, those Arab peninsula countries with a sizable silver trade today, remained largely impervious to colonisation. Saudi Arabia was never colonised and Yemen, although nominally under British rule, remained largely hostile and inaccessible. Ironically, it is often foreigners visiting and buying at the silver souk of Taif who have kept many silver smiths busy in Saudi Arabia in recent times.

Jewelry, be it silver in the past or gold now, is always an important part of any Arab woman's life. Of the multitude of cultural and historical pointers indicating why Arab society is jewelry oriented, two are of leading importance. Firstly, the tribal system traditionally prevailing in the Near East allowed a greater sharing in the surplus so all members of the tribe (or clan in the towns) could expect some part of tribal or family wealth. The class system of Europe, of course, prohibited the sharing of luxury outside the ruling elite and European women of the lower social order simply had no access to luxuries. The difference is noticeable today — Arab women regardless of their place in the social structure still wear quite a lot of jewelry, middle class European women usually own little more than a gold chain, a few earrings, and so on.



Silver collector, Mrs. Hana Sadiq, displays some of her bedouin anklets, bracelets and other jewelry (Photo by Josephine Zananiri)

Arab women were enhanced by the Muslim dowry system in which the male is responsible for wedding and marriage expenses. Part of the *nahar* is usually jewelry.

In Amman, between JD 400 and 1000 is spent by the average Jordanian man on his prospective wife's gold, says Mr. Mazen Qammar, a downtown jeweller. The family according to Arab tradition also presents the bride with jewelry upon the signing of her marriage contract.

For most Jordanians, marriage inevitably means a trip to the gold souk. One of the most fascinating sectors of the commercial centre, the souk is a glittering maze of arcade shops, each displaying hundreds of bracelets, necklaces, earrings, rings and necklaces.

Around 50 per cent of the jewelry in the souk is made in Jordan, estimates Mr. Qammar. Most of the remainder comes from

either Italy, Syria or India, he adds.

Although a young man, he knows the souk well as his shop is a family business originally started by his father. "I remember there were three shops in the beginning, 35 years ago. My father's, our neighbour and another place nearer to Shabsough street," he says.

Many of the owners of shops in the gold souk also have factories. "There has been a big increase in manufacturing in the last five years," says Mr. Qammar. Reaching for neat, thick bundles of chains, he adds: "Previously these were all made in Italy, now we make them here in Amman."

**Traditional features**

A lot of local gold work has features from traditional Arabic jewelry. "For example, Syrian-style

filigree necklaces, bracelets and earrings are still made although they are largely bought by women outside Amman," says jeweller Mohammad Haniya. Another popular item, a bracelet consisting of 22 imitation Ottoman coins strung together is a modern concept of a traditional spirit in Arab jewelry. Another popular bracelet, says Mr. Qammar, is a thick gold piece known as *najasa*, after the pear-like endings of the weighty arm band. Such a bracelet costs around JD 200, he adds.

Syrian design has played an important role in the development of gold smithing here. Many pieces made locally are copies of Syrian models. Heavy chain links, popular a few years ago and known as Aleppo chains, are now manufactured in Jordan, says Mr. Qammar. Filigree work is also made here now, including paisley shapes with intricate designs — a popular form in traditional jewelry.

The major difficulty facing gold smiths is the "lack of design potential" says the young jeweller. "Our craftsmen are skilled but there is little design in the industry. Good design would incorporate the best of past Arab jewelry with modern concepts," adds Mr. Qammar.

Mr. Haniya's shop sells many pieces of jewelry made in their own factory. Although not originals, many items show an excellent degree of expertise. "We first mould any new piece in silver," he says, "and if we find it satisfactory we make it in gold."

## Local jewelry

According to Mr. Haniya Jordanian women "do not trust Italian gold and they prefer to buy local or Syrian jewelry. Italian gold is generally 18 karat, whilst Jordanian, Syrian and Indian gold is 24 karat."

Both Mr. Qammar and Mr. Haniya believe local women buy jewelry as an investment. "Many women here don't work so they see gold as insurance against possible future difficulties," comments Mr. Qammar.

With both the traditional love of jewelry and the investment possibilities offered by fluctuating gold prices, the future looks assured for the gold souk. The ever increasing demand for gold will probably stimulate local smithing and ensure the future of the craft here in Jordan.



## Jordan Times

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### Peace deserves a new chance

HIS MAJESTY the King's talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and senior administration officials must be seen as an integral part of Jordan's continuing efforts to bring lasting peace and stability to the strife-torn Middle East. Especially because the situation in the area is difficult the importance of those talks cannot be underestimated. But the U.S. still has to shoulder its responsibility in formulating a coherent and even-handed policy towards the protagonists if it indeed wishes to play its role to the full in this part of the world.

Many things have changed since Washington last exerted its maximum effort towards an Arab-Israeli settlement, not the least some attitudes by the different players themselves. But the basic elements needed for a Palestinian solution remain as they have always been: The Palestinian people's legitimate rights have to be addressed, and the Israelis have to accept these rights if their own are to be respected and guaranteed.

As His Majesty pointed out to President Reagan on Monday, the U.S. holds the key to any Middle East peace, and for progress to be made Washington has to step up its level of activity and to maintain the momentum of the peace process. It is never enough to express good intentions and desire to move forward while nothing solid or substantial is being done to achieve real and meaningful progress.

Those suggestions that His Majesty made to the U.S. president for reactivating the peace process are no doubt worthy of study by Washington, and we hope that after hearing them President Reagan will build on them and act in their light. Too much is at stake for the Middle East to be relegated to low priorities in the U.S. and elsewhere. After all the Americans themselves agree with us that the area is of vital interest to them and unless something is done to stop the slide the Middle East is going to be an even more dangerous flash-point than it already is.

#### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Renewing our determination

'EID Al Fitr was marked with strong brotherly feelings between King Hussein and his people and among the people themselves. The King sent to his nation greetings on the occasion in which he expressed his affection for all citizens and voiced his hopes for solidarity among Arabs and a liberation of their usurped territory in Palestine. It is indeed an occasion for Arabs and Muslims to exchange words and feelings of affection, and it is time for all of us to remember the people who offer sacrifice under Israeli rule and those facing aggression on the eastern flank of the Arab World. It is time to remember the citizens of the occupied cities of Jerusalem, Hebron, Nazareth, Bethlehem and those cities of Iraq as all are exposed to aggression by the Arab World's common enemies. The feast comes this year as we feel that the Arab nation is surrounded by enemies and being threatened by acts of aggression on all sides. But it is an occasion also to express determination and strong decision to march ahead on the path of solidarity, paving the way for liberating our usurped lands and building a prosperous future.

#### Al Dustour: Saved by the hand of God

KING Hussein was saved by divine providence from harm when he opted for land rather than air transport to go to the state of Connecticut to attend his daughter's graduation from high school. It was heavenly intervention that saved King Hussein for his family and his people and nation because the monarch is making every possible effort to serve them. The people of Jordan are grateful to God Almighty for saving their King from death and are delighted to see their monarch well and marching ahead, serving his people in every endeavour. By protecting King Hussein and saving him from danger heaven has been merciful and watchful over the Jordanian people and for the Arab nation at large. It is indeed a moment for the Arabs to be grateful to God and to be delighted and happy because the leader has been saved to lead his people and to offer further services for his nation.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Hope for further progress

'EID Al Fitr brings a new ray of hope to the souls of the faithful and a delight to the people. With this feast the Arabs and Muslims renew hopes that they will pick up their joint march again and pursue efforts towards unity and towards progress. The people of Jordan, marching behind their monarch, find new strength and new hope in his message on the eve of 'Eid Al Fitr. The King's words expressed his loyalty to his nation and his true love and affection towards his countrymen, pledging to continue with his endeavour to serve his nation. King Hussein believes, as he said in his message, that a leader's success can be measured by the amount of service he offered for his people and nation. 'Eid Al Fitr is an occasion for us to feel our hopes swelling and our determination given further impetus. We have more self confidence for achieving stability, tranquillity and more progress in an atmosphere of affection binding the members of the Jordanian family. We feel that Jordan has become a strong fortress of security and a nation that accepts challenge, relying on internal unity and cohesion and faith.

## Who benefits from the international arms trade?

By Riad Khouri

States have always relied on military forces to further their interests and enhance security, and this will probably remain the case forever. But where are the legitimate and reasonable limits of spending on defence, and what are the economic consequences of the spiralling arms buildup everywhere in the world today? Fifty years ago European politicians summed up the problem in the catch-phrase "guns or butter," the idea being that the more of an economy's resources were devoted to armaments, the less would be available for satisfying consumer needs. Nevertheless, rich countries today can afford both guns and butter, but what about poorer, developing states? The press is full of reports of reports of huge arms purchases by Middle East and other Third World countries which are either short of cash, or have pressing development problems, or both.

The underdeveloped states continue to spend massive amounts

on weapons, to the immense satisfaction of the world's rich. The simple fact is that manufacturing and trading in arms is big business. Internationally only oil and tourism are in the same league as armaments. But it now seems that the international arms trade is going through a rough period.

According to Wolfgang Hoffman, writing in the West German *Die Zeit* "after an arms boom in the 1960's and 1970's the trade has marked time in the 1980's". The NATO states have been overproducing arms, a problem that has only been papered over by increasing reliance on exports. Western countries account for 15 to 20 per cent of arms imports, the Warsaw Pact for about 10 per cent, and the Third World for 70 to 75 per cent.

Hoffman notes that the Western share of the market is not big because Western industrial states have arms factories of their own and are largely independent of the Americans who remain the

world's leading weapon exporters. West Germany, the West's biggest arms importer, now produces 85 per cent of its own weapon needs, up from 50 per cent in the 60's.

But West Germany and other Western states need, for reasons of cost-effectiveness, to produce arms in larger quantities than they themselves require. They therefore have no choice but to export. Among the increasing number of countries which manufacture more arms than are needed to meet their own requirements are France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and The Netherlands, and the overall arms output of the NATO states is about 30 per cent higher than their needs.

There is not only competition between countries for exports; individual manufacturers also vie fiercely with each other. For example, eight firms in six NATO states make air-to-air missiles, sixteen firms in seven states manufacture air-to-ground missiles, and ten firms in seven states pro-

duce air-to-sea missiles. (The Warsaw Pact has fewer such problems since weapons systems are carefully standardised).

So the West continues to overproduce weapons, and as long as purchasing power in the Third World in general and the oil-exporters in particular was maintained, disposing of this surplus was no problem. The volume of arms sales to the Third World doubled during the 60's and then quadrupled in the 70's. But this trend is unlikely to continue with developing countries deep in debt and oil revenues going down. And to make competition tighter, Argentina, Brazil, China and the two Koreas, among other more advanced developing countries, are beginning to produce weapons on a large scale.

Unfortunately, the Middle East looms very large in the international arms equation. The combination of big amounts of surplus cash and several hot and cold wars means that the region is

an arms salesman's dream. The British are among the world's largest and most sophisticated weapon manufacturers and seventy-five per cent of their arms exports go to the Middle East. The U.K. government has even set up a special company to provide export finance service for manufacturers of armaments.

The list of arms deals between the West and the countries of this region gets longer as fighting in the Middle East continues and tension mounts within and around many states which are not really at war. Given the siege mentality in some of the countries of the region, this will cut into development expenditure as nervous governments prefer to maintain spending on weapons to cope with real or imagined internal or external threats. Obviously, a certain amount of defence spending is essential for any country. Equally obvious is the fact that increasing violence and spreading tension are good for businessmen (and gov-

ernments) in the West who manufacture and export arms. Could it therefore follow that the West has an interest in maintaining war and warfare activity in the Middle East? True, the West contains more than just weapons salesmen, but the fact remains that war in our region is making a lot of people in Western Europe and North America richer.

Meanwhile the killing and destruction in the Middle East go on. From an economic point of view the money that is often needlessly spent on inappropriate and expensive weapons systems could go to sectors and countries in the region which are starved of cash. In the long run, building another school or university will do a lot more to defend and develop the Middle East than buying ever-more deadly and hopelessly sophisticated weapons.

Riad Khouri is a Beirut-based economic consultant.

### Uganda's new leaders struggle to restore order

By Jonathan Wright  
Reuter

NAIROBI — The reputation of Uganda's new rulers for discipline and competence to restore order has survived intact as security forces pursue a campaign to confiscate arms left over from years of civil strife, diplomats said.

The campaign which began in Kampala last Sunday with checkpoints and house-to-house searches is the most extensive since the National Resistance Army (NRA), led by president Yoweri Museveni, overthrew the short-lived government of general Tito Okello in January.

In similar operations under previous governments, unruly troops robbed the civilian population of cash, watches and any other objects of value.

But this time, the diplomats said, public reaction to the joint army-police operation was generally favourable despite hours of waiting at roadblocks while vehicle registration papers were checked.

They said war-weary Ugandans accepted that the NRA had to maintain high visibility to stamp out theft and racketeering and prevent disbanded former soldiers from regrouping in opposition to the popular Museveni.

The international community is cautious but optimistic that the 40-year-old leader can knock his country back into shape through a systematic programme of security measures, rehabilitation schemes and economic reforms, the diplomats said.

"It's nothing less than a miracle the way they have pacified the country so far and this latest operation is far from unsettling," one West European diplomat in Kampala said.

The thrust of this week's clampdown has been weapons in civilian hands, including AK47 automatic rifles, many of them abandoned by Okello's fleeing soldiers.

By Tuesday the security forces had confiscated an impressive total of 1,200 illegal guns, president Museveni said.

The government has denied any connection between the operation and an underground movement with ambitions to bring former president Milton Obote back from Zambian exile.

The diplomats said that soldiers from his special forces continued to roam the bush and passive pockets of loyalty to Obote, who ruled from 1962 to 1971 and again from 1980 to 1985, remained in the southwestern Bushenyi area.

"I doubt these people have the slightest chance of success but the NRA does have to keep up the pressure," one said.

The new rulers also need to tread cautiously with the Baganda, the country's largest single tribe, who took little part in Museveni's long guerrilla campaign, they added.

International confidence in the new president is reflected in the \$160 million pledged towards relief and rehabilitation a month after NRA troops swept into Kampala.

Some \$50 to \$60 million have already arrived and a package of economic reforms announced last month is likely to encourage further financial support from abroad, they said.

The package set up a two-tier exchange rate for the Ugandan shilling, raised interest rates and increased producer prices paid to farmers growing export commodities.

The diplomats described the measures as realistic, though it was too early to say if the exchange rate changes would succeed in underpinning the busy currency black market.

Further economic reforms, leading to possible talks with the International Monetary Fund on a standby credit of \$50 to \$60 million, are expected when the government has drawn up its national plan, they added.

### Paraguayan 'gerontocracy' turns to force

By Johan Reichertz  
Reuter

ASUNCION — The Paraguayan government has used force this spring to put down street protests for the first time in almost two decades.

But diplomatic and banking sources say that despite growing resentment and open dissent within his own party, the 73-year-old president, Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, retains a tight grip on power.

Businessmen, bankers and opposition politicians call the government, packed with ministers who have served for 15 to 30 years, a gerontocracy stubbornly clinging to outmoded policies.

From mid-March to early May, the country saw the first anti-government protests and strikes in 17 years meet a harsh police response.

In April, for the first time in years, police used tear gas and firehoses to disperse street protests by students, hospital workers and opposition politicians.

The use of force sparked widespread indignation, political and diplomatic sources said.

"The violence, and above all the presence of civilian and para-police groups, has sparked a movement of indignation in all sectors," said churchman Monsignor Jorge Livieres Banks.

Stroessner, who took power in a 1954 military revolt, is one of the world's longest-ruling presidents. He won an unprecedented seventh term in 1983 voting that the opposition termed a sham.

The government has tried to silence the opposition by shutting the top-selling newspaper for over two years and leading a campaign that forced a major radio station to close.

Unrest has been fuelled by the failure to set right a staggering economy and make room for a younger generation. Nearly 70 per cent of Paraguay's 3.5 million people have lived all their lives under Stroessner's rule.

General Stroessner has eased his grip on society in recent years under pressure from Western governments, sharply reducing

the number of political prisoners. But Asuncion has been under a state of siege for 24 years.

Stroessner has ignored the mounting problems caused by the country's \$1.8 billion foreign debt, sticking to claims that his rule has kept Paraguay unscarred by the Latin American debt blight, bankers said.

As economic analyst Pablo Herken Krauer put it: "If he does not make an adjustment, there will be total chaos in 1987."

Analysts see the suppression of strikes and protests as a bid to avert further unrest expected as economic conditions worsen and uncertainty over Stroessner's successor grows.

"Paraguay's future will be decided by who dies first, Stroessner or his ministers," said one banker. If the ministers die first the government could renew its ranks. But if the president dies first an all-out power struggle could result.

Official spokesmen say Stroessner's daily public appearances attest to his good health.

If Stroessner were to die in office, the ruling Colorado Party would be called into "emergency session to choose a new president. But there are snags.

"To block potential rivals, Stroessner has prohibited contacts between the Colorado Party and military officers," a political source said. "But the armed forces are a major power factor that is not

contemplated in the constitutional provisions."

The first signs of jockeying for position appeared last year, when Stroessner tried to place a loyal pawn in the vice presidency of the Colorado Party, led by 85-year-old Juan Chavez. But party president Chavez led a revolt, blocking Stroessner's candidate and leading to a split.

On one side are the "militants" loyal to Stroessner before all else, on the other the "traditionalists" seeking to restore the supremacy of party doctrine and principles.

Stroessner recently labelled two young Colorado leaders as deserters for campaigning for the traditionalist line.

Roberto Seifert, one of the two, told Reuters: "The methods and style, even the men that implanted the policies that have been followed since 1954, have run full cycle."

He said the party would firmly support Stroessner until he finished his seventh term in 1988. But he expected the party to nominate another presidential candidate in late 1987.

The opposition claims Stroessner's election victories are due primarily to fraud. They point out that the state of siege in Asuncion is lifted once every five years to allow voting.

Opposition parties have been decimated by three decades of enforced isolation from the political mainstream and united only by their criticism of Stroessner.

But growing unemployment and inflation, Washington's criticism of Paraguay's authoritarian policies and a call by the Catholic Church for public discussion of the "state of crisis" have made the political field ripe for action.

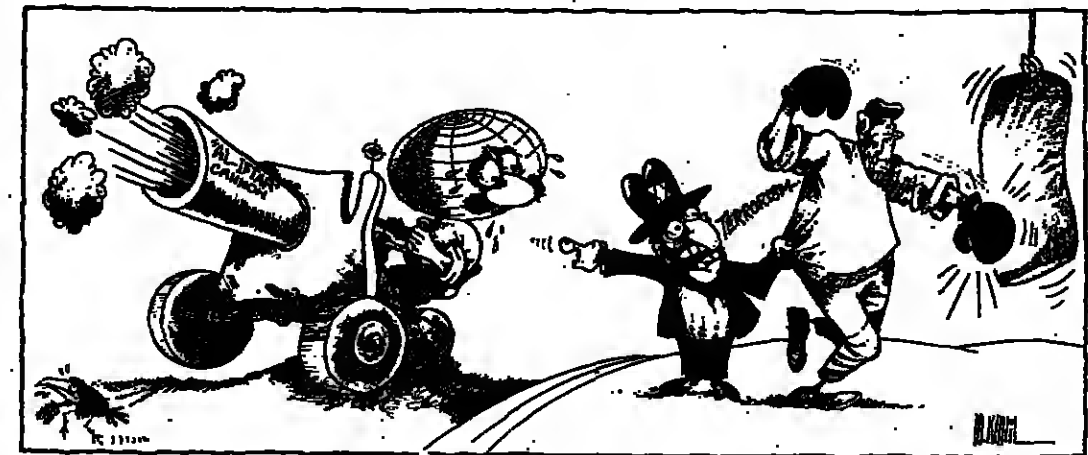
"The regime does not have answers for any of the demands of the people," Waldino Ramoio Llovera, an opposition leader, said. "It has no choice but that of responding with violence."

In March, the authentic Radical Liberal Party tried to hold rallies in two rural towns, but was blocked by security forces.

Diplomatic sources said that instead of backing off when told by police to disperse, opposition politicians insisted on carrying on their constitutional right to assembly, leading to unprecedented clashes with police, they said.

There was more unrest in April, centring round a strike by 1,400 workers at the state-run Clinicas Hospital in Asuncion. Police used tear gas to break up a protest by students supporting the hospital strike.

On May Day police broke up a trade union march. Some participants were reported to have been beaten. On May 14, the National Accord Opposition Front held a rally in Asuncion calling for an end to Stroessner's rule. No incidents were reported.



### Despite surprise, decision to dump SALT II was long in coming

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's unexpected decision last week to end his policy of observing SALT II offensive arms agreements was influenced by last-minute appeals from administration conservatives who feared they had lost the battle on this contentious issue, according to U.S. officials.

Those appeals reinforced other factors that led to Reagan's decision, including doubts about whether there will be a superpower summit this year, displeasure among congressional conservatives about Reagan's strategic arms policies and a White House conviction that U.S. allies were not particularly alarmed at the prospect of a shift in Washington's policy of compliance, informed officials said.

Only in mid-April, Reagan had sent two senior emissaries to U.S. allies with a tentative decision leaving open the issue of U.S. observance of the arms accord limits at least until late this year. As recently as mid-May, after the Tokyo summit, a proposed draft of a presidential statement circulated by the White House did not firmly declare the end of U.S. compliance with the 1972 and 1979 SALT agreements, which were the heart of U.S.-Soviet relations under Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter.

The Reagan decision announced last Tuesday, which prompted protests by western allies to Secretary of State George P. Shultz at a North Atlantic Treaty

Organisation meeting and a Soviet government warning, has been described by proponents and opponents as among the most important of his administration. According to several senior officials, however, it was taken by Reagan without any meeting on the subject with his key advisers in the crucial final weeks when it was shaped.

The final arguments which seem to have tipped the scales against SALT were contained in written memos to Reagan following circulation within the government three weeks ago of the proposed presidential statement. One official described that draft as "pretty mushy stuff... a bowl of porridge" without a clear U.S. position.

The policy announced last week ended a pledge Reagan made early in his first term not to "undercut" the SALT II limits on offensive strategic weapons. Nevertheless, the United States remains in compliance with SALT II at least until the fall because Reagan has decided to take two older Poseidon submarines out of service. This is now described as a pragmatic decision not connected to SALT II limits.

The White House also announced that the United States will not be bound by 1972 SALT I treaty restrictions, some of which still apply to the superpower arsenals. A third major accord between Washington and Moscow, the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972, was not directly addressed in last week's announcement.

Secretary of Defence Caspar W. Weinberger, CIA Director Wil-

liam J. Casey, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Kenneth L. Adelman, Arms Control Adviser Edward L. Rowley and other conservatives were on the winning side of the final battle, according to officials. On the losing side, the sources said, were Shultz and Arms Control Adviser Paul H. Nitze.

Key personnel shifts may also have played an important role. Changes in the Joint Chiefs of Staff converted its previous support for SALT II as advantageous to U.S. national security to the neutral view that adherence or non-adherence with the U.S.-Soviet agreements is militarily "a wash."

And the replacement of Robert C. McFarlane as White House national security adviser by John M. Poindexter, at the minimum, removed a veteran backer of arms control from that sensitive post. Poindexter's views on this subject are unknown even to some who have participated in lengthy discussions over which he presided.

Reagan, who opposed the 1979 SALT II treaty as "fatally flawed" while a presidential candidate, has been living uncomfortably with it ever since.

Civilian leaders in the Pentagon and other administration conservatives were unhappy with Reagan's observance of the accord but were initially unable to convince the president to risk the international and domestic uproar expected to follow the junking of the SALT agreements.

What eventually turned the tables was the issue of Soviet non-

compliance. The administration, under prodding from Congress, charged that the Soviets were not upholding their part of the mutual "no-undercut" policy, especially by deploying two "new" missiles instead of one as permitted by SALT II, and by encoding electronic missile data — known as telemetry — beyond what was allowed. The Soviets denied the charges in both cases and many experts have said the charges are debatable.

Last June 10, following a contentious round of internal policymaking, Reagan surprised many people by announcing that despite his charges of Soviet non-compliance, he would "go the extra mile" for arms control by dismantling a Poseidon nuclear submarine. This was necessary to keep U.S. forces within the numerical limits of SALT II as a more powerful new Trident nuclear submarine went to sea.

A key factor in that decision, according to a policymaker who was involved, was the prospect of a summit meeting later in the year with the newly installed Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. "All the arguments (against SALT) sound good, Mr. President, but do you really want your allies dumping on you when you go into the room with Gorbachev?" a senior official reportedly asked during the 1985 decisionmaking.

The impending deployment this spring of another new Trident required another decision about whether to compensate for this by dismantling additional older Poseidon subs. As in the previous

case, the Navy preferred to dismantle two 20-year-old Poseidons, whose nuclear reactors had come to the end of their useful life anyway, rather than spend several hundred million dollars to keep them afloat.

Following a National Security Council meeting on the issue April 16, Reagan decided to order the two older submarines cut up as the Navy recommended. But he also expressed renewed concern about continued U.S. compliance with SALT while Soviet violations persisted. The president reportedly accepted recommendations that the United States respond to the violations by again asking Congress for 50 more MX missiles and by accelerating work on an advanced type of nuclear-armed cruise missile and on a second "new type" of U.S. land-based missile, possibly the single-warhead Midgetman.

Reagan was aware that around November of this year air-launched cruise missiles on additional B52 bombers would once again take U.S. forces beyond the SALT II numerical limits in the absence of further compensating measures, such as retirement of more old submarines or missiles.

In instructions to Nitze and Rowley, who were sent to consult U.S. allies following the April 16 meeting, Reagan indicated doubts about continuing SALT adherence in November, but, according to several officials, made no definite commitment other than to say he would consider all relevant factors at the time, including U.S. military requirements and the Soviet compliance record.

These instructions, which were reflected in the mid-May "draft presidential statement," were seen by U.S. allies and other SALT II backers as a reprieve for the treaty, at least until November. Officials speculate that this may be among the reasons why top allied leaders reportedly did not press Reagan hard on the issue during the Tokyo summit.

Concern about the Soviet reaction was diminished by the dimming prospects for a summit this year especially when Moscow canceled a scheduled mid-May summit planning session in reaction to the U.S. bombing raid on Libya.

A CIA study last June reportedly estimated that the Soviets could rapidly expand their strategic force to 19,000 nuclear warheads from around 10,000 now if released from the SALT II restrictions. But treaty opponents argue that such a move would be unlikely because it would be expensive and simply add to Moscow's overall capability against U.S. targets.

Also, a decision to jettison U.S. compliance with SALT was seen as certain to have domestic repercussions. But sticking with SALT was irksome to Reagan's conservative allies and pleasing to his liberal foes, officials said.

"It was obvious where Reagan was coming from all along," said an official in favour of junking the SALT restrictions, "but he doesn't like to do instinctive things that have high costs to him." This time around, the official added, the immediate cost of abandoning the treaty seemed less than before — The Washington Post.



# Royal Jordanian State Stud helps preserve purity of Arabian horses

The following article is the first of a two-part series on Jordan's efforts to maintain the purity of the Arabian horse in its native habitat. The second part will appear in Thursday's issue of the Jordan Times.

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

RENEWED interest and pride in the indigenous development of the Arabian horse has sparked a revival of the Arabian in the lands of its origin, where a growing number of horse lovers and official state studs are committed to maintaining the purity of the noble breed.

Official state studs have operated for decades in several Arab countries, including Jordan, Egypt, Bahrain, Tunisia, Morocco, Oman and Algeria, and two more being established in Saudi Arabia and Iraq. The oldest of the stud organisations that officially document and certify the pure lineage of Arabian horses is the Egyptian Agricultural Organisation ("Al Zahra"), established in 1946.

Through such stud authorities, sanctioned by the World Arabian Horse Organisation, the lineage of individual Arabian horses is documented and verified, and the pool of pure Arabians is published in an official country stud book. In this way, the purity of future generations of Arabians is assured — and the legend lives on.

One of the most successful efforts to preserve the Arabian horse in its native habitat has taken place in recent years at the Royal Jordanian State Stud, located in the rolling, wooded hill country of Hummar, ten kilometres north of Amman.

The Jordanian stud was formally established in 1961, with five mares and four stallions. But the Jordanian campaign to preserve and perpetuate the Arabian horse goes back some 60 years.

When Prince Abdullah established the Emirate of Transjordan in the early 1920s, he

brought with him a small collection of the Arabians that had been in the care of the Hashemite family in the Hijaz since the late 19th Century. On a wall of the small saddle museum at the Jordanian stud hangs a large painting by an anonymous artist. It shows the late King Hussein of Jordan, the late King Abdullah of Jordan and the late King Faisal of Iraq, all of them riding Arabian horses.

Though the horses that came to Jordan with Prince Abdullah were not registered in any official stud book, their lineage was indelibly etched into the hearts and memories of their owners and riders, true to the bedouin traditions of the desert.

The Jordanian stock was occasionally replenished by gifts or purchases from abroad, such as the purchase of the stallion Selman from Egypt in 1940, and soon after the gifts of the stallions Soameh and Ushaah from Spain.

For a brief period after King Abdullah's death in the early 1950s, the horses were scattered throughout the land. Most were with different members of the royal family, while some saw service with the army and the Royal Mounted Guards. One unlucky Arabian (Ghazal), son of the Spanish gift stallion Ushaah, had somehow found its way into less appreciative hands, and was found ploughing a farmer's field in the Jordan Valley before being rescued.

In 1952, eight pure Arabians were reassembled to form the foundation stock of the Jordanian state stud. They were initially kept



Princess Alia, with her horse Farida

at the small royal stables at Basmao Palace, in downtown Amman, under the care of a Royal Mounted Guards officer named Sa'id Ahmad Taha. He still works with the horses at the Royal Jordanian State Stud.

The Jordanian state stud was formally established nine years later, in 1961, when King Hussein appointed an experienced European husband and wife team, Mr. and Mrs. Santiago Lopez, to manage it. In 1965, the new facility at Hummar was built, and has expanded regularly to keep up with the growth of the stud.

Mr. Santiago Lopez, a Spaniard, and his English wife Ursula, carefully nurtured the growth of the stud for over two decades. Mr. Lopez recently passed away, but Mrs. Lopez continues to manage the stud, with the help of Sa'id Taha.

From the early years of the century, the Jordanian royal family has felt a keen responsibility to maintain the genetic purity of the Arabian breed. Today, Princess Alia, is most involved in supervising the Jordanian horses.

She is a skilled and knowledgeable rider who travels to specialised horse shows and competitions throughout the world.

"Primary concern is to maintain purity" — We have always looked upon

"a country of the desert" had published a full record of its horse breeding.

The first official stud book was published in 1980, entitled The Arabian Horse and Stud Book of the Royal Jordanian State Stud, Vol. 1. It was accepted officially by the World Arabian Horse Organisation, and marked an important milestone in the Arabs' quest to reestablish themselves in the global effort to preserve the Arabian horse.

In late 1984, Volume II of the stud book was published, but its name was changed to The Arabian Horse Stud Book of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The name change was necessary after the Royal Jordanian State Stud Authority conferred "supervised status" on the horses of a Jordanian private citizen, Mr. Sa'id Khair, and thereby started listing horses other than those of the state stud. Mr. Khair's Arabians were imported into Jordan from Great Britain.

The stud book is published every four years, with annual supplements in between to keep the record of Jordan's Arabians up to date. Several other Jordanians, including Sherif Jamil Ibn Nasser and Mr. Izzat Qandoor, also have impressive stables, which include Arabians and mixed blood steeds

that are active in local horse races.

In 1985, the Royal Jordanian State Stud was officially recognised by the World Arabian Horse Organisation, and has since been recognised by the British Arab Horse Society and the Arabian Horse Registry of America.

In the 23 years that the Lopez managed the state stud, the number of Arabians increased from the original eight, to 80 at the end of last year. New stallions are occasionally introduced into the stud, both for specific physical traits and to bring in fresh blood as an antidote to the constant in-breeding that might otherwise result.

All the horses in the Jordanian state stud are blood-typed at the laboratories of the Equine Research Station at Newmarket, England, to help verify, and therefore assure, their purity of strain. As is the practice with Arabians everywhere, the bloodline is traced through the mares, and offspring are usually given names that start with the same first initial as the mother's.

At the sprawling Hummar stables, each horse is kept in a spacious, comfortable stall within the Spanish-style white stucco complex designed by Mr. Lopez. The horses are cared for by an array of 40 stable hands who maintain the millennia-old tradition of close rapport between man and horse.



View within the stables at the Royal Jordanian State Stud at Hummar

## A breath of competition

Foreign trade organisation have long been the classic trade monopolies of the communist world, controlling as they do all exports in a particular sector. But they are now under attack within the Soviet Bloc, with implications for East-West trade. David Bachan in London and Leslie Collett in Berlin report.

THE EAST has long had double vision about trade monopolies: Western commercial monopolies are bad because they serve the narrow interests of capitalist shareholders, while communist monopolies are good because they serve the interests of the state, and, thus, by Marxist-Leninist definition, all the people.

But now the classic communist trade monopoly — the Foreign Trade Organisation (FTO) which acts as the sole conduit for all exports and imports in its sector — is coming under fire within the Soviet Bloc. The criticism stems not from any ideological conversion to free trade, but from a growing practical awareness that the archetypal FTO insulates manufacturing enterprises from the world market and has a lot to do with declining Comecon competitiveness.

The result is a welter of change in many East European countries. Some FTOs are being forced to compete with each other. And others have been merged or linked financially with producing companies. Larger manufacturers are sometimes being allowed to go direct to the world market. Even in the Soviet Union, where resistance to change is greatest, there is talk of switching control of some FTOs from the powerful foreign trade ministry to the manufacturing ministries.

The reaction of Western companies doing business with the East is double-edged. They badly want to deal direct with the end-users of the products they are selling, or with the manufacturer of the products they are buying. No matter how technically qualified FTO executives are, early participation in contract negotiations of the end-user is essential.

At a recent West Berlin trade gathering, a leading West German oil and gas pipe producer complained to Mr. Mikhail Fomin, a senior Moscow trade official, that months, even years, were wasted in negotiations because of the absence of Soviet technicians who would use his product. "They (the FTO officials) give us the standard

specification for the equipment they want, but refuse to tell us whether it is to be used in the Arctic, tundra or desert."

But exposing Western and Eastern companies to each other carries some short-term complications for the former. Gone are some of the old, familiar faces of career FTO executives whom Western businessmen have spent years buttering up in come new men from the shopfloors of enterprises of whom Western firms have never heard. This changing of the guard, at the start of Comecon countries' 1986-90 plans, when Western companies hope for the upsurge in business traditionally associated with new five-year plans, is disconcerting.

Rapid organisational change in Hungary can be disruptive elsewhere. Colman's of Norwich discovered this when its contract with a Budapest FTO to buy Bull's Blood wine was undermined by the winegrower's decision to exercise his new trade right by switching its U.K. outlet to Hedges and Butler.

More broadly, Western companies will find that erosion of Eastern FTOs' traditional sectoral monopolies will make it harder to meet Comecon traditional demands for counter-trade. Whatever their faults, the wide monopolies of classic FTOs made barter (if not jets-for-jam, at least machine tool for machine tool) easier to arrange.

The current trade reforms in the Soviet Bloc fall into two categories — the radical and the gradual. Hungary, as in other aspects of economic reform, has led the way by being the only Comecon country to let its producers choose which FTO they want to service their export/import needs, and giving a high proportion of its manufacturers direct trading rights. Poland has been almost as liberal, but others have been more cautious.

The upshot is that virtually all the East European companies well known in the West — Tungsram (light bulbs) and Ikarus (buses) of Hungary, Skoda (cars)

of Czechoslovakia, Balkancar (fork lift trucks) of Bulgaria, Carl Zeiss Jena (optical instruments) of East Germany — now have some form of independent trade rights. Indeed, that is partly why they have become known in the West. Only Romania and the Soviet Union still give no foreign commercial rein to individual companies.

A certain momentum has developed where reform has been introduced.

Early last year Mr. Peter Veress, the Hungarian trade minister, warned he might restrict some of the trading rights then granted to 260 companies, particularly where strong foreign competition existed.

However, since then, the number of Hungarian companies allowed to venture abroad, without an FTO "nammy" in attendance, has risen.

Indeed, Mr. Veress put the case for further trading freedom cogently when he said "obviously, the 25,000 managers and salesmen working for these 260 companies can see more of the world than the 5,000 working for the 43 FTOs."

A more gradual approach has been pursued by Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, East Germany and the Soviet Union. The trend here has been to the some FTOs in with manufacturers by having representatives on each other's boards, and, more generally, to make FTOs work on financial commission, and therefore in theory harder, for producers.

The main question, however, is how far the Soviet Union, much the biggest trading partner with the West, will go. Not very far, if a recent interview in the crenellated 1950s building which the trade ministry shares with the foreign ministry on Moscow's Zubovskiy Boulevard is anything to go by.

Mr. Yuri Balod, deputy head of the department dealing with Western countries, says: "So far, no one has proved decentralisation is better than the present system."

He notes that suggestions in the Soviet press for direct trading rights for big individual enterprises have come "from academic economists, not practical businessmen."

## Hong Kong minorities face uncertain future

By David Mason  
Associated Press

LONDON — When Britain returns Hong Kong to China in 11 years, about 11,500 non-Chinese residents of the colony fear they will become stateless with no place to go if they don't like living under a communist government.

Most of these people are of Indian and Pakistani background who have spent all of their lives in Hong Kong. Many accuse Britain of deserting them — or worse, of racism.

"It now appears to us that British immigration policy does indeed discriminate on the basis of race," Mr. Kewalram Sital, vice president of the Council of Hong Kong Indian Associations, told the Associated Press in the colony.

The issue of what to do about the non-Chinese in the population of 5.5 million is one of the stickiest since Britain in 1984 bowed to the inevitable and agreed to hand back Hong Kong to China in 1997 when a lease over most of the territory expires.

The non-Chinese would like to have a full-back position — that is, to come to Britain — if the going gets tough in Hong Kong. But Britain, unwilling to take in more people from its former empire, has dug in its heels and will only give a loose guarantee to "consider sympathetically" any hardship cases.

The foreign office estimates that if the non-Chinese in Hong Kong were given the right to live in Britain, this might open the floodgates to up to 800,000 similar cases elsewhere in the world.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government in 1983 tightened up Britain's post-war nationality act, which was much more liberal in granting citizenship and the right to live in Britain to residents of former British colonies.

Opposition Labour Party Home Affairs spokesman, Mr. Roy Hattersley, accused the government of being "racist."

With unemployment running at 13 per cent and racial strife contributing to a series of urban disturbances last year, the government has experienced little domestic criticism of its policy restricting immigration.

The home office, which controls immigration, estimates that 1.5 million to 1.75 million people from the old empire were living in Britain as of 1984. Many were recruited to work in Britain in the labour-short, post-World War II period.

Beginning next year, Britain plans to issue a new passport to Hong Kong residents now known as British dependent territory cit-

izens. The new document, called a British national passport, will not give the right of residency in Britain and cannot be handed down to descendants. It can be used as a travel document.

The indeterminate fate of the non-Chinese people of Hong Kong was set in the Anglo-Chinese agreement, which says in one of its explanatory notes: "Since Hong Kong will no longer be a British dependent territory after June 30, 1997 it will not be appropriate for those who are British dependent territory citizens by virtue of a connection with Hong Kong to be described as such after that date ... (the new status) will not give them the right of abode in the United Kingdom."

The Council of Hong Kong Indian Associations is considering putting its case for full British citizenship to the European Commission on Human Rights.

"When you have a British passport that does not give you the right of abode in Britain, and when the Chinese government has no obligation to look after you, that is statelessness," said Hong Kong school teacher, Mr. Harbans Pannu, of Indian descent.

Others in Hong Kong note that the mostly white residents of two other British colonies, the Falkland Islands and Gibraltar, have been granted full British citizenship.

The British home office, which deals with citizenship matters, said the 1,800 Falklanders and the 31,000 Gibraltarians could live in Britain if they desired. But the people of Hong Kong do not have the right.

All Falklanders were included in this category after the 1982 Anglo-Argentine war, when Britain drove off Argentine invaders.

Gibraltar is considered part of the European Community, which has strict rules granting free movement of member nation citizens. The issue of Hong Kong minorities cropped up in the British parliament during the lengthy negotiations with China over the hand-back of the colony.

British foreign secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe alluded to Britain's fear of being swamped by more former empire people, saying: "I do not believe that either this parliament or a successor would favour changes which stimulated emigration from Hong Kong to the United Kingdom."

More recently, Home Secretary Douglas Hurd told the House of Commons that the request of the Hong Kong minorities for full British citizenship "is not justified in present circumstances."

## Bikini swimsuit marks 40th birthday

By Suzy Patterson  
Associated Press

PARIS — Forty years ago, a few months after an explosion big enough to startle the world, a French designer put the Pacific nuclear test atoll's name on a new bathing suit small enough to shock it.

Louis Reard, an engineer-designer, introduced the bikini June 3, 1946. The two tiny bits of cloth were barely discernible on the chorus girl he hired to display them at a Paris swimming pool, and even the French were scandalised.

"That first suit was so daring that, to sell the idea, Reard had to add a bit more material all over," said Mr. Jacques Castel, who bought the Reard firm in 1979. Reard died two years ago.

His revelation in 1946 created much ado about nearly nothing around the world. The suits were banned on Hollywood sets, excoriated by Australians and Belgians alike, and outlawed in such strongly Roman Catholic countries as Spain, Portugal and Italy.

Smaller-is-better won the day, however, and soon such French film stars as Brigitte Bardot and Martine Carol were revealing themselves in Reard's mini-garments.

The rage raced across the nation, and soon Frenchwomen flaunted their bodies on beaches from Nice to Biarritz.

Not until the 1960s did the minuscule suits catch on in the United States, and the country club set continued to shun them for years longer. They continued wearing "dressmaker" swimsuits with skirts or modest two-piece outfits.

Mr. Castel considers the creation of swimsuits a fine art and calls most designs in his 1986 line "couture."

"The bikini has come a long way" he said in his shop-office near the Champs Elysees. "The bikini finally made it as an official term in the Larousse dictionary in 1969. We've had monokinis — topless — and the latest version is called kniknik."

His wife Annie, who designs the suits, brought out her new kniknik

version, a tiny bikini with colour-coordinated interchangeable snap-straps at the hips or on the bra to change the look somewhat.

The suits, both in their early 40s, are enthusiastic bikini promoters and say the name is theirs by law.

"Tiny two-piece suits designed and made by anybody but ourselves may not legally be called bikinis," Mr. Castel said. "We can't stop people from making small two-piece suits, but there have been lawsuits against those who call them bikinis."

"We have a small business, but we make a 30 per cent profit on our 200 million franc turnover (about \$3 million). We make the suits here in our workshop, we do not distribute or license, and we sell only out of this one Paris shop."

About 3,500 regular customers worldwide come to the Paris store or are sent samples to make their beach choices for summer. They pay hefty prices for the smidgens of cloth, up to \$168 for a couture version.

"That means true couture, an exclusive model fitted to the individual customer," Mr. Castel said. "We also have semicustom and a few ready-to-wear models for around \$100 or less."

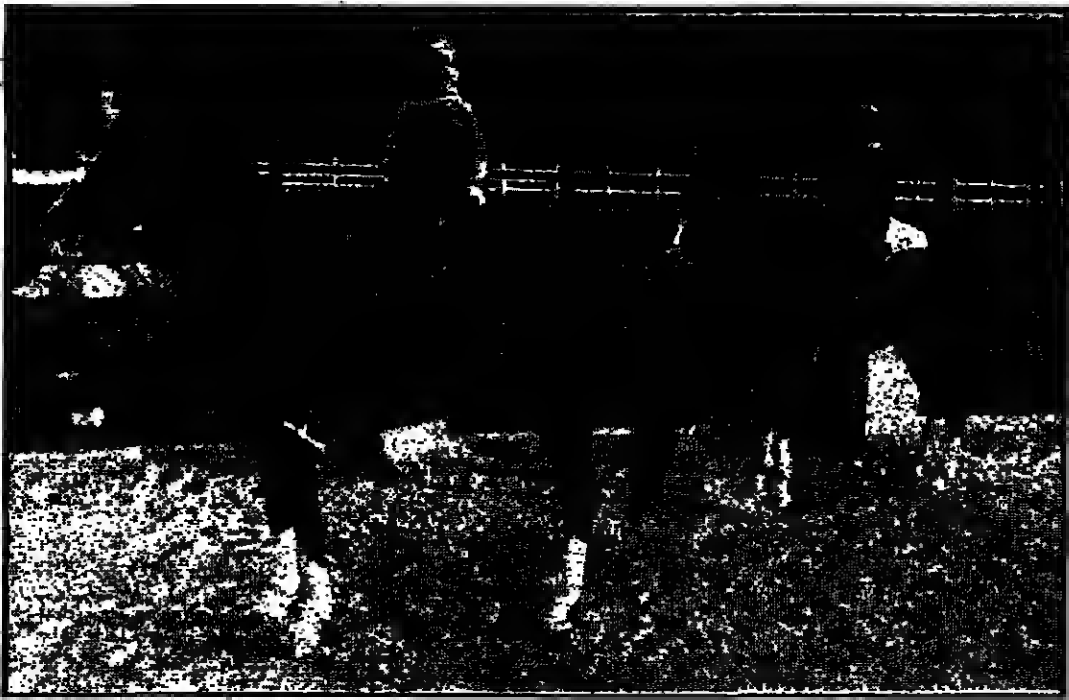
He wants to keep his business as exclusive and as honed-down as the bikini itself. There are only four executive employees helping the Castels.

But he added: "We'd love to find an American venture capitalist firm who would help us launch something in America. Not exported from France, but a line to be created, made up and distributed exclusively in America."

To complete the line of diminutive swimsuits that might embarrass some women or fail to enhance others, the Castels also offer bright one-piece suits, cover-ups or sarong wraps, chic beach shoes and headgear.

They don't give regular bikini fashion shows, and will not celebrate the June 3 anniversary in any special way.

"We're too busy turning out suits for the Riviera and elsewhere," Mr. Castel said.



Two Arabians show their fine form

## Guns, drugs and U.S. aid help fuel Pakistan's economy

By Robert Mahoney  
Reuters

ISLAMABAD — Television antennae sprout in villages which still don't have mains electricity. West German limousines cruise on dirt roads, the bazaars sell smuggled Japanese electronic goods, assault rifles and heroin.

Pakistan's economy is flourishing.

Since Soviet troops swept into neighbouring Afghanistan in 1979 this Islamic republic of 100 million people has floated on a sea of U.S. economic and military aid.

Washington has just arranged a \$4.02 billion, six-year aid package beginning in 1988 after the current \$3.2 billion programme runs out.

Other Western countries and international lending agencies have also poured in money to support the nine-year rule of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

This, together with money sent home by Pakistanis working in the Gulf, has helped give the country an enviable average growth rate of 6.3 per cent a year since General Zia seized power in a 1977 coup.

Such booming growth has not been painless. Economists say the foreign-aid surge in demand for consumer goods has fostered a thriving smuggling trade and a huge parallel or "black" economy.

The pace and nature of the expansion has produced distortions in the agriculture-based economy which are beginning to worry some planners.

The presence of three million Afghan refugees in the under-

developed northwest has also skewed the economy.

Foreign aid to Afghan rebels fighting the Soviet-backed government in Kabul turns up in the form of rifles for sale in the markets of border towns like Peshawar.

Some aid is also diverted into growing opium poppies in the remote mountainous region, according to guerrillas and Western diplomats.

Part of the lucrative crop is smuggled through Pakistan where dealers and traffickers have amassed fortunes, they say.

Such flows of cash, whether "black" or "white", have put strains on the country's creaking infrastructure.

Its inefficient power system simply cannot cope with the demands of modern air-conditioned, video-watching living and power cuts are commonplace.

Government spending on roads, telecommunications, rural development, welfare and education has not kept pace with the growth in consumption.

In its first budget since martial law was lifted five months ago, the fledgling civilian government allocated \$2.4 billion for defence this year, almost the same amount spent on the entire development programme in 1985.

Several leading economists believe more development spending and a thorough overhaul of the economy are urgently needed to ensure continued high growth in a country where the population is increasing at an alarming three per cent a year and per capita annu-

al income is a low \$330.

"Rapid growth has been achieved by squeezing the capital stock of the country," a senior government official told Reuters.

"No developing country can long sustain real growth of six to seven per cent with an investment rate which is lower than that," he said.

Economists doubt, however, whether Geo. Zia and his civilian Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, are able to introduce the sweeping economic and fiscal reforms needed to generate finance for an ambitious development plan.

They say the government, which forecast a \$457 million budget deficit this year, could easily bring in that amount through a tax on agricultural incomes advocated by the World Bank.

But few think it could afford the political price of such a tax in a country where landowners dominate the national assembly and the armed forces.

"The government is strapped for cash but has so far only tinkered with a narrow-based, highly inelastic tax system which fails to keep receipts in line with growth," one economist said.

Some economists estimate that up to half Pakistan's \$32 billion annual output of goods and services is undeclared black money.

Virtually nobody pays income tax, many overseas workers use the black market to send back their wages, businessmen under-invoice imports to pay less duty, and smuggling is a national industry, they say.



# India defeats England on British soil for the first time in 15 years

LONDON (AP) — India, who steadily outplayed England from the second day onwards, won the first test Tuesday, their captain Kapil Dev clinching victory with a spectacular pull for six 45 minutes before tea. The margin was five wickets.

It was only India's second win in 33 tests on English soil. The first was in its 21st test, at the Oval, London, in 1971. It was also its first win under the captaincy of Kapil Dev, who had previously led it 20 times without success.

Kapil Dev's devastating bowling Monday at the start of England's second innings, and his match winning 23 not out Tuesday earned him the Man of the Match award.

Although it required 134 to win, India did not cruise to their target. In the morning fast bowler Graham Dilley dismissed openers, Sunil Gavaskar and Krish Srikkanth, for only 31 runs.

Then, just when it seemed set to

arrive at its destination without any further trouble, Mohinder Amarnath and Dilip Vengsarkar, who had put on 45 for the third wicket, were out in consecutive overs. A state of panic appeared to set in.

India had another crisis to overcome when talented youngster Mohammad Azharuddin, in a state of high excitement, attempted a third run to a deflection by his partner and was run out. That was when India still needed another 24 runs to win.

But Ravi Shastri, who had come in at the fall of Amarnath's wicket at 76, played with immense calmness and then Kapil Dev blasted the bowling.

In what proved to be the concluding over of a fascinating struggle, Kapil Dev hammered left arm spinner Phil Edmunds for three fours and a six.

England, despite the inevitability of defeat, bowled and fielded with great heart but its challenge weakened when two of its front line bowlers sustained injuries during the morning session.

First, John Emburey damaged his back while chasing a ball in the field and Graham Dilley, who bowled magnificently with the new ball, pulled a muscle in his thigh and was not available to bowl again.

The Essex all rounder Derek Pringle bowled testily and although he took only one wicket, that of Amarnath, he made India fight for their runs.

Edmunds, who came in for rough treatment at the end, had also struck a vital blow by dismissing a well-set Vengsarkar for 33.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### England captain sacked after test loss

LONDON (AP) — David Gower was sacked as England captain after Tuesday's five wicket defeat against India in the first test at Lord's. His vice-captain, Mike Gatting, was appointed for the final two tests against India. Gower, who was put on trial by the English selectors at the beginning of the season, received the news of his dismissal minutes after the Lord's match. He had just suffered his 14th defeat since taking over the captaincy in 1982. His record as captain was: played 26, won five, drew seven, lost 14. He had failed to win a test at Lord's. English cricket headquarters, in five attempts as captain.

### Mascots for 1988 Games arrive in Seoul

SEOUL (R) — Two Siberian tigers arrived from the United States Tuesday to serve as mascots for the 1988 Seoul Olympics, officials said. The tigers were donated to the Seoul city government by the Minnesota Zoo in the United States, they said. South Korea chose the Siberian tiger — defied in Korean legend — as the mascot for the Games. They are extinct in the South although some are believed to live in the mountains of North Korea.

### Chernobyl in Mexico?

BONN, West Germany (AP) — West Germany's soccer team will be exposed to as much extra radiation during the World Cup in Mexico as West Germans received from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster — a harmless amount, Bonn's Federal Research Ministry said Friday. During their transatlantic flight to and from the competition in Mexico and their stay at high altitudes there, the soccer team will be exposed to between 20 and 25 millirems of radiation more than normal, Werner Gries, a research spokesman for the ministry, told a news conference. "That corresponds almost exactly with the effect of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident on the West German population and poses just as small a danger," Gries told reporters.

### Oliva cancels world title bout

LONDON (R) — Italian Patrizio Oliva, the World Boxing Association (WBA) light-welterweight champion, has pulled out of his voluntary title defence against European champion Terry Marsh, the challenger's trainer Ernie Fossey said Tuesday. Oliva has instead opted to defend his crown against American challenger Brian Brunette in August following a warm-up bout against another American, Ford Jennings, next week, Fossey said. Fossey added contracts for Marsh's challenge, which was to have taken place in Monte Carlo on July 12, had been agreed but not signed.

### Becker wins, looks forward to defence of Wimbledon title

LONDON (R) — Boris Becker turned up for his Wimbledon title defence in two weeks' time with a comfortable win in his opening match at the London Grass Court Tennis Championships Tuesday.

The 18-year-old West German took just 55 minutes to dispose of American Ken Flach 6-2, 6-2 in the first round of the Queen's Club tournament he won last year before his Wimbledon success.

"It looks like I had a good time out there. It's nice to be back on grass," said Becker, who last year, aged 17, became Wimbledon's youngest men's champion.

"If all my matches go like this, I'll feel very confident but I'll have to play tougher players before the end of the week than I did today."

Becker, seeded second, said his defending champion status here and at Wimbledon did not bother him much. "There is probably a little more pressure, and I've never played as defending champion."

"This year will be much tougher than last year, when no one really knew me," he said. "Now they know me better and it's a big thing for them to beat me."

Asked how he felt about his progress since winning Wimbledon, he replied: "I'm pretty pleased. I have played nine tournaments this year and it would have been nice to have won them all."

"But I'm number three in the world now. I saw on the new list today. So overall today, I'm satisfied."

## Second-half subs signal a new tactic

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Second-half shock troops, highly skilled players who come on late in the game and bid to outrun tired defences, have emerged as a new tactical trend of the 1986 World Cup.

Paulo Futre of Portugal and Kim Jong-Boo of South Korea have been two of the most effective players of the new breed.

Futre, a lightning fast winger, has stretched the defences of both England and Poland after being introduced into games after half-time.

Kim, speedy and persistent, scored the equaliser and caused panic in the Bulgarian defence after being introduced as a second-half substitute in the 1-1 draw between the two teams.

West German coach Franz Beckenbauer has introduced two such players — Pierre Littbarski and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge — at various stages, while Northern Ireland has used Ian Stewart in a

similar role, albeit less successfully.

Rummenigge and Canada's Branko Segota were used in the role because their coaches believed they were not fit enough to last a full 90 minutes.

The shock troops have much in common. They are invariably blessed with great natural speed, an effective body swerve and are difficult to knock off the ball.

They almost always run straight at the opposing team's defences.

In Mexico, where defenders tire quickly because of the heat and altitude, the introduction of such players is obviously an effective tactic.

"We sent on Kim against Bulgaria because we knew we could use his speed," said South Korean coach Kim Jung-Nam after the replacement had harassed Bulgaria.

Futre was similarly effective in his team's 1-0 triumph over Eng-

land, forcing several rash tackles.

"Futre is more useful to the team fielded when he is needed," said Portuguese coach Jose Torres.

The possibility that tired defenders might concede a penalty if faced with a player with great speed is also obviously uppermost in the minds of many coaches.

In many teams, Futre, Kim and Littbarski would be automatic starters. Some recent being used as late replacements.

"I like to play for the entire match, but I respect the manager's decision," said Futre this week.

Rummenigge has also expressed a desire to start but says he accepts the role of substitute if it helps the West German team.

Their coaches clearly feel that in certain circumstances they are of more value coming into the game late, than starting off and tiring as quickly as the opposition defenders.

## Sheikh to bring horse racing to Dubai

By Philip Shehadi  
Rearr

DUBAI — A day at the races in the desert sands of Dubai will soon mean something other than watching camels lumber toward the finish line in a cloud of dust.

Sheikh Maktoum Bin Rashid, a member of Dubai's ruling family and a leading figure of the British turf, plans to build an English-style horse racetrack in the Gulf emirate.

"A lot of people, especially among the expatriates, find camel racing too slow," says his British trainer Bill Mather. "I think there'll be no trouble getting a crowd."

But the track will not have the lush green look of the English courses. It will, not surprisingly, be sand.

Sheikh Maktoum is keen to indulge his passion close to home.

The track, with a 1,000-seat grandstand, will be built within sight of his palace and stables — and just a stone's throw from Dubai's camel track.

Sheikh Maktoum, with his brothers Sheikh Mohammed and Sheikh Hamdan, have already brought a strong Arab presence and influence to thoroughbred racing in Britain.

Last year Sheikh Mohammed's outstanding filly Oh So Sharp achieved the rare feat of winning three English Classics — the 1,000 Guineas, Oaks and St. Leger.

Sheikh Mohammed, the UAE's defence minister, was ranked Britain's leading owner with 1985 winnings of \$1.1 million.

Sheikh Maktoum, 45, the eldest of the three brothers and Dubai's deputy ruler, was sixth in the earnings list. Sheikh Hamdan, the UAE finance minister, was in fourth place.

Sheikh Maktoum brought Mather to Dubai in July 1984. Previously an assistant trainer at English Racing Headquarters, of Newmarket, Mather admits he was at first a bit frustrated by the slow pace of the UAE racing scene.

The sheikhs held invitation races at their private tracks and Mather had to wait until March 1985 for his first meeting.

The ruler of Umm Al Quwain Emirate invited the sheikhs of Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Ajman to race on a six-furlong sand track. There was one race for Arab horses and another for other breeds.

The next one came a year later when another UAE emirate Sharjah inaugurated a new seven-furlong track by inviting selected sheikhs to join in three races.

"It was a bit tough training horses for one week a year," says Mather.

## Koreas open talks on 1988 Games

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — Working with a compromise proposal, North Korea and South Korea opened their third session of talks Tuesday on where events in the 1988 Olympics will be played.

The two-day meeting at the International Olympic Committee headquarters in Lausanne was the most important yet in efforts to resolve the dispute and take a large step toward assuring that the next Summer Games will be free of political boycotts.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch greeted the delegations from South and North at a big oval table. He posed for pictures with the presidents of the two national Olympic committees, Chong-Ha Kim of the South and Yu Sun Kim of the North, then closed the doors on the discussions.

Samaranch and other IOC officials spent the day in separate meetings with first the North Koreans, then the South Koreans. A joint dinner was set for Tuesday night and a face-to-face meeting

was scheduled on Wednesday.

"There is still much talk to be heard," Ashwini Kumar of India, one of three IOC vice presidents taking part in the meetings, said after the first session with North Korea. He declined to discuss the progress of the negotiations.

Samaranch has scheduled a news conference for midday Wednesday, at the end of the session, and the IOC will issue no official statement before then, according to Michele Verdier, the committee spokeswoman.

The IOC awarded the '88 Games to Seoul in 1981. Last year, North Korea demanded that it be allowed to co-host the Games, and threatened to lead a Communist-bloc boycott if its stand was not met.

The Seoul Olympic Organising Committee (SLOOC) says it would never agree to a co-host role for the North, but it also says it will listen to what it describes as any "reasonable proposal."

Last weekend, Samaranch said that the SLOOC would give sev-

eral events back to the IOC, which in turn would negotiate their venues with the North Koreans.

Samaranch would not specify which events were involved, but sources, speaking on the condition of anonymity, have said that the list could include all or part of the schedules in cycling, soccer, table tennis and archery.

High-ranking officials of the International Table Tennis Federation were in Lausanne Tuesday, although not taking direct part in the opening discussions.

In an interview on French television Sunday, Samaranch said that to get any events North Korea would have to agree to open its borders to about 25,000 members of the "Olympic family" — athletes, officials, fans and journalists.

Pyeongyang, the North Korean capital, hosted the World Table Tennis Championships in 1979, but access to the northern half of the divided peninsula generally is very tight, especially for Westerners.



A LONELY DISCIPLINE: Champion Scottish runner Yvonne Murray trains on the stark landscape below the Forth Bridge in Edinburgh. Ms. Murray is the Scottish record holder in the one mile, 1,500 metres and 3,000 metres events and looks to do well in the Commonwealth Games scheduled for Edinburgh in July/August (London Pictures Service)

## AMMAN LITTLE LEAGUE 1986 Softball League Champions



T-Ball: Lego



Coach Pitch: Al Ahlyah



Kid Pitch: Cairo Amman



Senior Softball: Squibb

### THE FRENCH SCHOOL

Has the pleasure to announce the start of registration for the academic year 1986/1987. Parents are welcome to view the school premises and facilities and to meet with members of the staff on Sunday the 15th of June from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Location: Shmeisani — Ibn Akeel Street, near Al Dus-tour newspaper, Amman.



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### Wolverhampton may quit league

LONDON (R) — Once-successful Wolverhampton Wanderers may be forced out of the English Soccer League by a cash crisis, official receiver Adrian Stanway said Tuesday.

Stanway said the club could be replaced in the league next season if the local public and businessmen do not help pay off debts of more than £700,000 owed to a bank.

Wolverhampton, four times winners of the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup and league champions on three occasions, were relegated to the Fourth Division for the first time.

### Cinema CONCORD

Tel: 677420  
1- BUGS BUNNY/ROAD RUNNER  
2- WEIRD SCIENCE  
3- POLICE ACADEMY 3  
Performances 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15



### Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 625155  
A CHORUSLINE  
Performances 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30



### Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573  
1- UP THE MOUNTAIN  
2- HANDS OF STEEL  
Performances 7:15, 9:00, 10:45, 12:45



### Cine Theatre Philadelphia

Tel: 634144, 634149  
ST. EL MO'S FIRE  
Performances 7:30, 9:30, 11:30, 1:30



### Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198  
Yanina's Revenge (Kareem)  
Jumma Rain (Arabic)  
Twins (Indian)  
Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 7:45







# Police-backed black gangs capture S. African township

**CROSSROADS, South Africa (R) —** Black gangs helped by white police and troops captured parts of this sprawling shanty town near Cape Town Tuesday where 10 blacks have died in violence after battles with black radicals, eyewitnesses said.

Rival factions using guns, axes, clubs and iron bars fight in the KTC squatter camp for the second successive day in pouring rain before conservative vigilantes gained control and set the camp ablaze.

Although the police have denied taking sides in the gang warfare, eyewitnesses said they helped the conservative Witdoeke (white clothes) by firing volleys of tear gas at the radicals in the camp.

There was no immediate word of the black casualty toll in Tuesday's clashes in KTC, but three journalists were reported to have been wounded while trying to cover the violence.

A French photographer, Patrick Durand, was injured by a bullet in the arm, television cameraman George D'Ath was wounded by hatchets and a South African reporter, Bert Van Hees, was hit by a stray bullet, eyewitnesses said.

A huge pall of smoke rose above the KTC camp — named after a shop — as squatter dwellers were put to the torch by the victorious white clothes, so named for the white stripes of cloth they wear in battle.

The fall of the camp was also a victory for the government, which has for long tried to move most of the squatters to the new township of Khayelitsha, farther from Cape Town.

Last month the vigilantes, who come from the original old Crossroads settlement, drove out the residents of three peripheral squatter camps held by radicals.

More than 33 people were killed then and at least 50,000 blacks are now homeless.

The KTC shanty town and neighbouring townships, inhabited largely by poor migrant workers from the eastern Cape Province, were chaotic Tuesday.

Gunfire echoed around the squalid shacks, some of them already burnt down in Monday's fighting.

In heavy rain, gangs of vigilantes, radical "comrades" and army foot patrols played lethal games of cat-and-mouse around the shacks and houses.

In the racially-segregated parliament, representatives from the junior chambers for coloured (mixed race) and Indian people were under pressure from government ministers to drop their reservations about the proposed new security laws.

The legislation would give Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange powers to take loosely specified local measures to clamp down on black dissent.

The government, which has control of the main white chamber, appeared unlikely to get the laws approved before June 16 unless it compromised in a committee meeting that began Tuesday.

Black anti-apartheid leaders, including Nobel Peace Prize winner Desmond Tutu, the Anglican Archbishop-elect, have threatened to defy a ban on meetings to commemorate the start of the Soweto uprising, in which at least 575 people died.

At Volksrust, about 200 kilometres south-east of Johannesburg, a white youth was seriously injured and two black farm workers were slightly hurt in two separate mine explosions, police said.

Several similar attacks in rural areas since December have been blamed on the African National Congress, the main black guerrilla group fighting for black majority rule.

The three, all seen as Mr. Nakasone's rivals for the party leadership, agreed to his request to "do our best with the (party) president" in the July 6 elections, the sources said.

Mr. Nakasone's move was intended to rebut allegations in the media and political circles that his decision to call elections 18 months ahead of schedule had divided the party leadership, they said.

Under party rules, Mr. Nakasone must step down as party president and prime minister in October after serving the maximum two terms of two years each.

He has denied he will seek a change in party rules to gain another term but his opponents are sceptical.

But his apparent success in rallying party unity was later undermined when newspapers said Mr. Abe expressed displeasure at a separate meeting with the prime minister over Monday's announcement naming 311 LDP candidates for the Lower House.

Mr. Abe was reported to be unhappy that only 11 of the 26 new candidates his faction was planning to put up had been approved as official candidates.

The amount of support available to faction chiefs in the LDP will be vital in deciding the shape of the post-election leadership and cabinet.

The party sources said agreement was reached Tuesday to leave the tax system alone for the time being. Opposition politicians have said the government is considering a value-added tax.

In the 1979 general elections, the LDP led by the late Masayoshi Ohira suffered a major setback after including taxes as an election campaign issue.

With his own political future hanging on the LDP's showing in the polls, Mr. Nakasone Monday set a modest target — a simple majority for his party in the 512-seat Lower House.

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